Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 173 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and Soutn African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU.	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on Wednesday, the 24th day of July, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

By order of Syed Abdul Rasol Yezdee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Aga Mahomed Taki Dehdesty:—

Mark H. A. A. M. H. D—4737 and 5316-19.—5 bales each 15 pieces Black Twill A1, 33in. by 50 yds. piece and 10 pieces Mexican.

Ex. S. S. City of Agra.

AT 2-30 P.M.

By order of the Executors of the late Damodardas Maneckchand deceased:—

Benares brassware, consisting of hand chased flower vases, flower pots, round and oval trays in different sizes and in various designs, goblets, tumblers, soorais, candle stick holders and similar other articles.

On account of the concerned:—

100 cases each 6 dozen C and E. Morton's jams.

Miscellaneous:—1 case plating apparatus, consisting of chemical, metal bars, crucible, etc., 600 pieces black twill, Japanese vases, flower plates, bamboo vases, pen trays, baskets and a lot of walking sticks.

SALE OF 2 BALES LIEPMANN'S SHIRTING NO. 7.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd July 1918, at 3 p.m. at the office of Aga M. A. Kazrani 5-7 Bastion Road: by his order and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Ismael Kazrani the following:—

H. A. R. S. 4824.—2 Bales each 100 pieces Liepmann No. 7.

Ex. S. S. City of Adelaide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale against Delivery Order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Bhogilal Chandulal at his shop at Sunder Chowk Mcolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Amritlal Hiralal

16 Packages each about 60 pieces White Shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

1 Package about 40 pieces White Shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words **Re. 1** *per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy		..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

MISCELLANEOUS

READY STEAMER FOR SUEZ—Apply for tonnage and freight and other particulars to HAJI SHAIKH MOHAMED SHUSHTARY & Co., Arab Lane, Grant Road. 823

EDUCATIONAL.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for business men and students to learn foreign languages, e.g., French, German, Italian, Latin etc., at a small expense and in a short time. For terms, etc., apply Box No. 591 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 844

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

WANTED—A qualified and experienced NYAYADHISH for a small Native State in Kathiawar, pay Rs. 50—75 by increments. Gujerati knowledge essential. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 788

WANTED—ASSISTANT MOTOR FOREMAN to look after Municipal Motor Lorries. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5. Apply with testimonials to MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS, Foras Road. 835

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply 'Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital, Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER, S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced CLERK for our Receiving and Delivery Department. Apply to Royal Laundry Co., 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 848

WANTED—A smart COMPOUNDER for a local dispensary, at Rs. 22 p.m. State age and experience to Box No. 596, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 859

WANTED—An ENGLISH LADY to give lessons in English to an Indian married lady. One or two hours a day. Apply stating terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 815

WANTED—ENERGETIC PARSEE as SALESMAN for an established European Pharmaceutical Import house. Splendid opportunity for advancement. State qualifications. Apply Box No. 592, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 846

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK, and BILL CLERK and a TYPIST in an attorney's office. Salary according to merits. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 795

WANTED—A GRADUATE or a well educated INDIAN LADY to act as governness for children, 4—6 years, in a family on a hill station. All comforts provided. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAGHUBIR SINGH, "Dunmore" Dehra Dun. 793

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN well up in perspective drawings. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply sharp with copies of testimonials and specimen drawings to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar. 797

WANTED two TRAVELLING EUROPEAN INSPECTORS to supervise catering in Restaurant Cars and at Refreshment Rooms on the B. B and C. I. Railway. Good pay given to good men. Applications with certificates should be sent to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 830

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, preferably Hindu, to teach English, Gujarati, Embroidery and if possible, Music also, to a married Hindu Lady for three to four hours a day. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 829.

WANTED—Two thoroughly experienced SUB-STOREKEEPERS for the Stores Department, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Salary Rs. 110 rising to 150 by annual increments of Rs. 8. Men with Railway experience preferred. Applications with copies of certificates to be submitted to CHIEF STOREKEEPER, O. and R. Railway, (Alambagh) Lucknow. 802

B. S. RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—WANTED a permanent SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for B. S. Railway Medical Department, starting pay Rs. 30 per mensem rising to Rs. 40 with free quarters and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. Apply at once stating qualification, age, previous experience, if any, with copies of testimonials to Dr. P. DEB, M.B.C.M., (Edin.), Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Ry., Bhavnagar Para (Kathiawad). 798

WANTED.

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

EUROPEAN Lady Requires ROOM with board, vicinity Mahim or Mahalaxmi. Write stating full particulars to Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 826

WANTED TO PURCHASE HILL FRUIT JAMS, JELLIES, CHUTNIES, invariably the best and delicious. Rs. 9 a dozen of 2lb. air-tight tins Jams, assorted Pear, Guava, Citron, Mango, Raspberry, Orange, Lemon and other sorts; Chutnie, Mango, etc., As. 12 a bottle; Hill Honey As. 12 per lb. Special terms for large consumers. NORTH INDIAN TRADING Co., Dehra Dun, O. & R. Railway. 850

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR, 20 H. P. A. C. complete. Price Rs. 6,000. Apply Box No. 595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 858

FOR SALE—HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE of 25 N. H. P., complete with feed pump, (2) Worthington type Boiler feed pump, (3) Water heater, (4) Two Single Gin openers. For particulars apply to S. R. SATHE & Co., 18, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 854

FOR SALE—Fine PHOTOGRAVURES of His Majesty the King-Emperor by J. Snowman, size including margin 20 by 15 inches. Price 4 Annas each or in lots of 1,000, 3 Annas each. Apply to Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 841

FOR SALE—Steam, Oil and Gas Engines. Complete Gin and Press Factories, Portable and Steam Boilers, Saw Bench, Gins, Cartweighing Machines, and other lot of second-hand machineries. For particular apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay 3. 824

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 50 SIDE TIPPING TUBS, Arthur Koppel make, 27 cft. capacity, 2 feet gauge. Double side tipping patent roller bearing (out of them 10 fitted with brakes), almost new. Also 17 Extra FRAMES for converting side tipping tubs into end tipping tubs. Apply to Box No. 577. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 805

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines. Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor Factory or Hotel, Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 765

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY INFORM THE PUBLIC that GOKALDAS MANEKLAL MOLE has no concern with Messrs. Truth & Co. Any body dealing with him under the name of abovementioned firm will do so at his own risk and cost.

GULABDAS VRAJDAS, L. E. E.
HARAKHCHAND MANSUKH,
Proprietors of Truth & Co.

17th July, 1918.

WANTED.

SELLING AGENTS for Pure Double Boiled Linseed Oil. Apply sharp to:—

AGENTS,
The Standard Oil Mills Co., Ltd.,
Whiteaway Building,
833 Fort Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for repairs to house No. 37-41, Hornby Road and Fort Street. For particulars apply to—

Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA,
17, Humam Street,
838 Architects & Surveyors.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

OWNERS of import and transhipment cargoes landed in the docks are hereby notified that, with effect from 1st August, 1918, the scale of Extra Fees now charged for storage of all uncleared goods will be doubled after the expiration of 30 days from the date of landing, including Sundays and all holidays.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Secretary.
16th July, 1918. 775

PLANT FOR SALE.

THE following second-hand electric light plant is FOR SALE:—

One Set.—Self-contained semi-portable electric light plant, 4.8 K.W., consisting of a vertical steam engine, vertical boiler and a dynamo, mounted on a girder frame. The steam engine is of Belliss and Marcom single cylinder enclosed type engine. The boiler is a Cochran tubular vertical boiler 100 lbs. per square inch. Siemens shunt dynamo 4.8 K.W. at 100-120 Volts D.C. driven by a short belting.

One Set.—Do. do. 6 K.W. do. do. without boiler.

For further particulars apply to

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
832 Baroda State.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists.
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order.
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918.
220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE FOR READY WASTE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agents of the Hongkong Mill at No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, for the sale of ready waste lying at the above mill, situated at Chinchpoogly, Parel till FRIDAY, the 26th instant. Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Company's office. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Attention will be paid only to the offers given on the Company's form. 774

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 30th instant for the appointment of INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS. The person appointed will be under the Engineering Department and will be required to inspect and report on all small industries and Workshops licensed by the Municipality. Applicants should have had a good training in Mechanical Engineering and also have knowledge of Electrical and Building work. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300—10—400 plus Rs. 50 C.A. per month. The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules.

Leave will be granted under the Civil Service Regulations. The selected applicant should commence duties on 1st September, 1918.

Apply with full copies of testimonials and training to the Undersigned

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc. M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th July, 1918. 853

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the following articles of provision from 1st August, 1916, to 31st March, 1919, will be received by the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 29th July, 1918, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

Salt Fish, Dhall, Biscuits, Hay.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post. If forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements of making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the Printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms can be obtained from the Marine Store Officer on payment of annas 8 per copy.

5. Covers to be superscribed as "Tenders for supply of certain articles of provision."

(Sd.) B. H. JONES.
For Offg. Director of
The Royal Indian Marine.
845

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed (as contained in the Provident Fund Declarations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company) of the property and credits of PARSHOTUM BHANA, a Yard Shunter, in the Loco Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, late of Bombay, Surti Mayavoushi, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Surti Mayavoushi, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 13th day of July, 1918.
JAMNABAI, widow,
852 Petitioner in person.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay bolts and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Rates on application.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 315 of 1918.

Re HAJI ALI MAHOMED OOSMAN, a firm, doing business as General Merchants at Katha Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents.

EX PARTE:—KHUSHALDAS AMBARAM, a firm: .....the Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HAJI ALI MAHOMED OOSMAN, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909.) It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents, do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1918.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 20th July, 1918. 855

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BEHRAMJI HEERJEEBHOY WARDEN, BAPOOJI HORMASJI TOATHI and NUSSERWANJI NOWROJI COOPER, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. JACKERIA ADAM and HAJI RAHIMTOOLLA MOLEDINA. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (since redeemed from Government and made freehold) situate, lying and being on Ferguson Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 179, 179, 179, New No. F/12114 and New Survey No. 3A/2814 and formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2107(8) and Street No. 1103 G along with the larger piece of land belonging to the said Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Sorabji Edulji Warden but now assessed under G Ward Nos. 2107(10) and 2107(10A) and Street Nos. 1103 J and 1103J.J. Ferguson Road and bounded, on or towards the North by Ferguson Road and on or towards the South by the vacant land belonging to Kersondas Hargowandas, on or towards the East by a proposed public Road in the course of construction and on or towards the West by the property belonging to Dorabji Edulji Talati and others.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
857 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANECKJI SORABJI CAPTAIN has contracted to sell to our client the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written—all persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Bazaar Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31902 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 503, Collector's New No. 4351, Old Survey No. 2242, New Survey No. 1547 and assessed by the Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 4694 (1), 4694 (2) 4695 and 4696 and Street Nos. 24, 24 (a), 25, and 26, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the sea, on or towards the South by the property of Muncherji Pallonji Contractor, on or towards the East partly by Mahim Bazaar Road and partly by a Nallah or passage and on or towards the West by the sea-shore.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
856 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 22nd day of July, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust's Revenue Offices.)

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising bags of gunny, bags of sheeting, barrels, oil barrels, casks, drums, gunny, jars, kegs, tins waste paper and crates.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

Including

MISS EILEEN GRACE
LA BELLE GLADIE
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Mr. C. MORRIS

Present

MERRY MOMENTS

Preceded by

HUGE VARIETIES

To conclude with a musical scene

MY BIRTHDAY.

Also

A 3-Part Pathetic DRAMA

THE WOMAN HE WRONGED

Important Announcement.

COMMENCING THURSDAY JULY 25th

Special arrangements have been made with

Messrs. PATHE FRERES

for exhibiting the Firm's

BEST AND EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTIONS

Including

A topical film of immense world interest

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

and

A Spectacular Coloured 3-Part DRAMA

HANDS FROM THE SHADOW

ALSO

COMEDIES
COMICS
CARTOONS

In addition

MISS EILEEN GRACE

will introduce

the world-famous

INDIAN SNAKE DANCE

ARE HER ARMS AN ILLUSION?

COME & SEE IT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Wednesday 24th July at 9-30 sharp.

AN ATTRACTION DIRECT FROM THE U. S. A.

By special arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMAN

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

In a series of "NEW" and "UP-TO-THE-MINUTE" plays DIRECT FROM NEW YORK and LONDON THEATRES.

Wednesday 24th, at 9-30.

Max Marcins Comedy Drama of New York life

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Featuring Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker. Daniel Frawley and Henry Mortimer,

AND FULL CAST.

Thursday 25th, and Friday 26th, at 9-30

The latest London Production

"FAIR & WARMER"

A bright, breezy sparkling comedy scintillating with clever up-to-the-minute lines and situations.

Saturday 27th at 9-30

A SCREAM FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppered" with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles.

Everybody Knows "It Pays To Advertise" and everyone is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawleys play

Sunday, 28th July.

HALF PRICE MATINEE at 5-30

The Comedy Drama of New York life

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Prices as usual. Plans at ROSE & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

A CHARMING "BLUEBIRD" PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX REELS

"HER SOUL'S INSPIRATION"

STARRING

ELLA HALL

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by MR. SKINNER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p. m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY

"THE COURT CARDS"

AND THEIR JOKER.

Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

6-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR PICTURES 6-30 p.m.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THIS WEEK'S GRAND PROGRAMME.

1 Gaumont Gazette.

2 3 4 5 5,000 feet Drama "LOVE and LUCRE"

OR

(THE BLACK OWL INN)

6 Pathe Comedy.

Altogether a select bill.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Popular Half Prices.

Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i.e.*, for ANNAS FOUR ONLY.

Coming Shortly!

Pathes Great Serial

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Featuring MISS RUTH ROLAND.

NEVER MIND

if you have not seen the first instalment of the glorious Universal Serial

THE RED ACE

featuring the dare-devil of the Screen

MARIE WALCAMP

OF "LIBERTY" FAME

You can still follow the story easily.

This instalment is full of daring stunts—thrilling and tense situations together with love and romance.

ALSO A TWO-REEL BISON DRAMA

THE BAD MAN OF CHEYNNE

with

HARRY CAREY

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a JOKER COMEDY

AT

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The famous farce

'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD'

which drew such a huge house last Saturday night.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30

W. J. Locke's masterpiece

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

The story of a girl who strayed from a harem and how she won the heart of Sir Marcus Ordeyne.

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

Farcical happenings at a hotel that was supposed to be a private house for the benefit of a rich aunt.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

the famous hit of the last year.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

(By Special Request)

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

SATURDAYAT 9-30 P. M.

"WITHIN THE LAW"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Prices Night:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

CINEMA TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

"THE RAGGED MESSENGER"

Starring

GERALD AMES, BASIL GILL and VIOLET HOPSON

presented by

MR. E. H. DuCASSE

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

To-night

Eleventh and twelth episodes of the wonderful serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS

THE SEVEN PEARLS

THE SEVEN PEARLS

Featuring

MOLLIE KING AND CREIGHTON HALE.

JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY.

Pathe Color, Extremely interesting.

PATHE GAZETTE

latest.

A PHLEGMATIC DETECTIVE

Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily

NOTE—The Imperial will give away three Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each on Every Sunday at 5 o'clock matinees.

BUY WAR LOAN.

THE GREAT TRANS-ATLANTIC SERIAL

of thrilling Adventure and beautiful Romance

featuring GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD

and the amazing

EDDIE POLO at "ROLEAUX"

"THE BROKEN COIN"

54,000 feet long.

FIRST INSTALMENT

8,000 feet.

Commenced from Sat. 20th July

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

A BIG STORY OF THE FROZEN NORTH

The big Feature Success that rivals any other production in its Dramatic Intensity.

"THE BARRIER"

IN SEVEN SEETHING REELS

The Millions who read Rex Beach's Books and Stories will find new joy in the Picture Version of this Great Novel. Be sure to see it and take the Children with you.

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

The superb and enchanting

BLUEBIRD PHOTO-PLAY

"The Price of Silence"

(6,000 feet)

has evoked unstinted admiration from hundreds of people who witnessed it during the last two days.

The well-known Star Actress Miss DOROTHY PHILIPPS plays the heroine in this grand Drama.

Universal Screen Magazine and a splendid Comic in the Programme.

3 Shows Nightly: 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POPULAR PRICES.

ARE YOU READY?

Our powerful new Serial

'THE SECRET KINGDOM'

Begins on Saturday 3rd August.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that must is not that which a perfumer admires, it is t.. t which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot. Kathiawar

Indo-American Trading Co.

Sole Agents For India.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company Wagner Quality Saint Louis, U.S.A.

JUST ARRIVED Large Stock of A. C. Motors from ½ to 20 H P., Electric Instruments, Rectifiers &c. For particulars and prices apply to—

Proprietor:—BABAN GOKHALAY, BOMBAY No. 4.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC also patented "KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 2¾"

Canvass of all classes

High class Packings

Steam-proof Rubber Sheets

Life Belts, Oars, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 20.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 740. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 740 and advanced to Rs. 743, but later on dropped to Rs. 739½. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 741, and closing rates are given below.

The ready market has been steady with a moderate enquiry for high class and stapled lots.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	745
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	746
" M. G. Coompta..	"	"	785
" " Westerns	"	"	763

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 19th July 1918.

Cotton	9,477 bales.
Wheat	13,167 cwts.
Linseed	12,518 "
Rape, &c	152 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	659 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	16,782 "
Rice	3,862 "
Myrabollams	246 "
Cottonseed	173 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	11,823 "
Jowar	203 "
Maize	123 "
Barley	1 914 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 20th, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms:	Rail Delivery:
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 79-80	0 0 0	7 14 0
" Cawnpore 76-83	5 4 0	7 14 0
" Karachi Bangle	0 0 0	7 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 12 0	---
" Cawnpore	7 12 0	---
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 0 0	---
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
" Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Toolseed, White 85.15	7 4 0	---
" Gajar 75.25	---	---
" Gajar 50.58	---	---
" Black	---	---
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	11 8 0
Groundnuts	4 2 0 0	---
Mowrasses	5 11 0	---
Barley	3 7 0 0	---
Castorseed	0 0 0	13 4 0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	9	6	6
Linseed May	10	1	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	9	6
Wheat April-May	8	1	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 20th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1— 1—7
Shapurji No. 10	1— 1—5
Simplex No. 10	1— 1—2
Reward No. 10	1— 1—1
Light Horses No. 61.	0—15—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1
Don. Acceptance 8m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	270
Hongkong	220½
Shanghai	315
Japan	143½
Singapore	155

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-7-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 19-5-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty, Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 203½.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 221½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet and dull and a moderate business was put through.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 2,240, Swans 775, Standards 2,025, Simplexs 970, Shapurjis 141-4, Pearls 702-8, New Greats 402-8, Madhowjis 2,810, Luxmi Cottons 1,850, Kohinoors 1,615, Kastoorchands 1,500, Ind. Malwas 365, Ind. Bleechings 195, Finlays 552-8, Fazulbhoys 910, Davids 610, Currimbhoys 410, Crescents 283-12, Colabas 1,630, Centurys 510, Central Indias 2,740, Bombay Uniteds 1,067-8, Bombay Dyeings 1,620, Advances 1,500, Bundis 22-8, Central Minings 39-8, Ind. Cements 345, Katni Ord. 252-8, Katni Deferred 1,335, Shivarajpurs 42, Tata O. 242-8, Tata New O. 90p., Tata Old D. 1,140, Tata New D. 375p., Alcocks 775, Bri. Burma Petro. 8-4, Bombay Burmas 635. Bombay Tramways 372-8, Bombay Steams 342-8, and Tata Hydros 1,250.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshis 2,235, Swans 775, Standards 2,032-8, Simplexs 975, Shapurjis 140, Pearls 702-8, New Greats 405, Madhowjis 2,810, Finlays 552-8, Fazulbhoys 917-8, Davids 610, Currimbhoys 407-8, Crescents 285, Colabas 1,650, Centurys 500, Nagpores 2,745, By. Uniteds 1,065, By. Dyeing 1,600, Advances 1,510, Bundis 22, Central Minings 39, Ind. Cements 345, Katni Ord. 252-8, Katni Defd. 1,330, Shivarajpurs 42, Tata O. 242-8, Tata New O. 90, Tata Old D. 1,137-8, Tata New D. 385, Alcocks 775, Bri. Burma Petro. 8, Bombay Burmas 635, Bombay Tramways 372-8, Bombay Steams 340. Bombay Telephones 200, Tata Hydros 1,260.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The one hundred and first report of the Bank of Bombay states that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 16,19,841 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,27,470, making together Rs. 19,47,312, which the Directors have decided to apply as under:—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 7,50,000; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000; Special Jubilee Bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 50,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 50,000; Carried forward, Rs. 4,97,312. Total Rs. 19,47,312-4-8.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 20th.

Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs.	500·0 .. Rs.	96,250-0
Cash Certificates	"	3,146-8 .. "	1,35,795-8
Total ..		3,646-8 ..	2,32,045-8

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.	Day of week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	20	m 8 59	25 6	m	20	m 1 49	17 9
		7 58a	24 6			2 51a	21 3
Sun.	21	m 9 50	26 6	m	21	m 2 42	17 9
		9 4	25 1			3 46a	20 6
Mon.	22	m 10 33	27 6	m	22	m 3 31	16 4
		10 6a	25 10			4 34a	19 7
Tues.	23	m 11 12	28 5	m	23	m 4 17	15 7
		10 53a	26 8			5 16a	18 7
Wed.	24	m 11 49	29 1	m	24	m 5 1	15 1
		11 42a	27 5			5 55a	17 0
Thur	25	0 25a	29 6	m	25	m 5 44	14 11
						6 38a	16 11
Fri.	26	m 0 27	27 10	m	26	m 6 26	15 1
		1 2a	19 8			7 12a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 20 (Saturday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 19m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 18m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	7h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	48.9m.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th July, 1918, was 30.023 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.804 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	75.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.766 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 "
Minimum do. do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	87 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.99 "
Do. do. year	15.18 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 20th July 1918	0.00 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in considerable or large defect except in the west Punjab. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above the average in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is also in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is largely below normal. Temperature is above the average both by day and night, the excess being moderate at night and considerable during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. In Rajputana day temperature is above the average throughout, while night temperature is in excess in the eastern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West and at the inland stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.23in. of rain and Raipur 0.14in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below the average. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature continues above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Day temperature continues generally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north of the division and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues considerably above the average; night temperature is also above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers are reported from the Central Provinces and Central India West. Conditions are on the whole similar to those obtaining yesterday; the air continues very dry and the days much hotter than usual over the greater part of the reporting area.

A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces and in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 20th of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (th July)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	93.4	84.0	69	--	--	—0.03
Do. (th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th July)	93.3	87.2	93	--	--	—0.16
PUNJAB—	103.6	82.6	58	--	1.13	—0.52
Multan	105.5	75.2	74	--	2.93	—2.60
Rawalpindi	107.6	82.0	49	--	2.01	—2.10
Lahore	108.0	82.0	43	0.08	0.48	—3.64
Hissar	109.1	81.8	37	..	2.32	—5.43
Ambala	105.2	83.0	47	..	2.06	—5.62
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	107.2	88.6	39	--	2.44	—5.20
Agra	104.3	86.8	38	..	1.82	—5.78
Mainpuri	102.6	84.8	47	..	4.23	—7.67
Jhansi	107.0	87.9	42	..	4.82	—4.85
Cawnpore	103.7	83.9	47	..	8.78	—2.58
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	109.3	80.4	64	--	0	—0.85
Jacobabad	89.6	81.3	72	--	0	—2.82
Karachi	96.6	84.6	51	--	1.63	—4.89
Ajmer	103.5	82.0	42	--	0.53	—5.98
Jaipore	102.0	83.6	49	--	5.87	—3.31
Kotah	79.0	65.4	84	--	5.98	—12.76
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	95.6	78.3	62	--	0.10	—6.10
Bhuj	88.3	80.7	77	--	0.02	—7.84
Dwarka	85.2	81.2	83	..	4.92	—2.91
Veraval	98.6	73.5	67	--	5.02	—5.69
Rajkot	94.0	76.0	84	0.03	5.73	—5.90
Bhavnagar Pars	90.5	79.2	73	..	11.03	—8.28
Surat	92.2	77.6	67	..	3.83	—9.51
Ahmedabad	99.4	79.5	68	..	3.08	—4.84
Deesa	94.8	75.6	72	0.30	11.50	+2.27
Neemuch	95.1	73.2	77	--	5.21	—6.73
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	90.9	75.9	70	0.04	8.45	—10.31
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	93.9	76.2	58	..	7.23	—8.36
Hoshangabad	96.9	76.3	55	..	7.04	—3.59
Khandwa	95.6	76.5	64	..	5.96	—5.94
Akola	97.3	76.5	55	..	9.64	—3.26
Amraoti	93.6	77.4	59	0.01	14.85	—3.46
Nagpur	96.9	76.2	75	0.28	18.81	—4.27
Chanda	94.8	78.0	77	0.14	28.52	+11.44
Raipur						
KONKAN—	88.2	80.5	77	..	18.72	—23.68
Bombay	87.1	77.5	74	..	26.94	—25.67
Ratnagiri	87.8	..	83	..	24.93	—16.66
Marmugao	87.6	76.3	93	..	34.15	—30.98
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89.2	72.9	57	..	2.10	—5.76
Malegaon	94.7	68.8	93	..	1.94	—5.72
Ahmednagar	93.8	69.3	73	..	1.45	—8.29
Poona	97.3	74.8	63	..	1.19	—6.61
Sholapur	95.0	70.8	66	..	0.68	—4.09
Vijapur	84.0	64.9	86	..	6.45	—12.62
Belgaum	96.0	74.1	64	..	1.79	—7.95
Aurangabad	97.1	77.7	67	..	7.09	—4.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.2	78.8	59	0.06	3.15	—5.43
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	86.4	77.7	81	..	36.43	—25.65
Mangalore	86.7	77.9	92	..	25.86	—31.04
Calicut	86.1	78.0	81	..	19.66	—24.36
Cochin	86.0	79.6	82	..	6.78	—4.89
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	102.8	83.2	66	..	4.01	—4.60
Masulipatam	97.8	76.7	62	..	0.25	—2.76
Bellary	100.2	86.3	47	..	1.44	—4.03
Cuddapah	99.6	84.4	62	..	2.19	—2.03
Madras	95.7	62.0	82	..	2.00	—3.62
Bangalore	93	87.4	78	..	0.13	—2.57
Coimbatore	101.5	79.6	58	..	1.52	—3.64
Trichinopoly	95.9	80.1	65	..	1.47	—6.99
Negapatam						

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Public Accountant.
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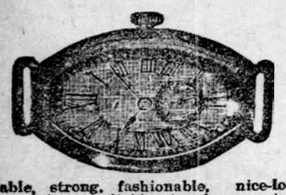

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"NATIONALISTS, BEWARE !"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find one fault with the nationalist and that is his extreme goodnaturedness. He is very liberal in attributing charitable intentions to the most unpromising persons—and when he does this in the case of his opponents in power he has naturally to suffer the consequences of this excessive liberality. Surely one cannot charge him of sycophancy in this respect, for, that is the monopoly of quite a different sort of persons. But, all the same, this extravagant faith in the goodness of humanity is really very touching.

I may mention here two sad instances of this wasted virtue. Until very lately, Lord Willingdon was the object of sympathy all over the presidency for being surrounded by a set of bureaucrats—as though he was himself any better than most of them. Now the delusion was somehow sustained by determined connivance at minor though studied affronts among which I might mention the externment of Mrs. Besant and the tirade against the Nationalists at the War Loan meeting of last year—a meeting memorable not so much for the tirade as for the intrepid reply of Mr. Baptista and the loyal wagging of Sir Narayana. But even this attitude of sympathy, this determined connivance at studied affronts was to be rendered impossible by the unmistakably imperious and insulting behaviour at the recent War Conference. And it is at least partially gratifying to note that all self-respecting persons have since then ceased heaping unmerited eulogies on the bureaucratic ruler of Bombay. The lurid light which exposed the hollowness of the suave and bland manners of the above referred to personage will I hope serve as a warning in the future.

The other instance that I intend to mention is that of Mr. Montagu. I am almost ashamed when I recall to mind the flattering wordings of even the professedly nationalist addresses. That the entourage of the bureaucracy should do their utmost to deafen the ears of their gods and also of the country by loud huzzas is nothing strange. But that the nationalists also should have hailed the arrival of Mr. Montagu as a veritable sunrise, that they should have credited him with straight-forwardness and a genuine love of liberty and that they should have looked forward to his scheme as one that would display a keen sense of justice or farseeing statesmanship—this was to say the least, pitiable. Now, as in the preceding case, it was not long before this fond delusion was rudely removed. Hardly had Mr. Montagu turned his back upon India than he thought it necessary to brand the manly communication of Sir (he was unfortunately a knight of the realm at the time) Subramania Iyer as being improper and disgraceful. And in the reform scheme which follows perhaps the letter and certainly not the spirit of the declaration of August 20th he thought it fit not only to condemn the unanimous demands of all self-respecting and educated Indians, but to hold fast to the bureaucratic fiction of unfitness. Credulity itself cannot go further and it is no longer possible to acquit Mr. Montagu of any complicity in the cancellation of the deputations' passports or to sympathise with him for being surrounded by narrow-minded and selfish officials.

Now all I want to point out from these two instances is that this faith—though it may be an index of a good heart and may be excellent in ordinary life—is very often likely, in political life to land you into unforeseen difficulties.

Another point that I have in mind today is about the threats that are being offered to the Nationalist for the last few days by our officious well-wishers—namely the Anglo-Indian papers. He is told that if he the extremist—perversely creates a row against this generous, bold (and what not!) scheme, the reactionaries (Sydenhamites) will take advantage of this defection and that the British democracy, whose hands are already overfull with the great war, will take no notice of a scheme of which nobody is in favour. Thus a great opportunity would be lost and for ages to come India will reproachfully point to the extremist of to-day as having set back by several years the clock of her political progress. In this connexion I should like to quote a similar warning held out by the now deprecated Lord Morley on the occasion of the Morley-Minto reforms. He said:—

"If they keep up the ferment in East Bengal that will only make it hard or even impossible for Government to move a step. . . . We are quite in earnest in our resolution to make an effective move. If your speakers or your newspapers set to work to belittle what we do or to clamour for the impossible then all will go wrong." (Morley's Recollections, Vol. II., p. 181.)

Now every one knows that the ferment in East Bengal was kept up and yet the Government found it possible to move a step: everyone knows that our speakers and newspapers did belittle what Morley did and did clamour for what Morley was pleased to call the impossible and yet nothing went wrong. The case to-day is exactly similar. The threat that is held out is in favour of reforms as worthless as Morley's were. The possibility of all going wrong by our belittling them is as remote as in the previous case. The fact is that the Government and its partisans are interested in launching this scheme in order to satisfy the conscience of the British public. They are trying to make us accept it by cajoling those amongst us who would be cajoled and by threatening those who would be threatened. It is for the nationalist to see that he is the victim of neither. After all the professions of the principles of liberty and self-determination the British public and more especially the Indian public are resolved to have these principles applied to India. The party we have just mentioned wants to satisfy both by as little as possible. For this they will not fail to stoop to any trick howsoever mean or any device howsoever low. The threats so common to-day are only one of these and I hope that the nationalist does not fail to see it in this light.—Yours etc.,

"B."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

TO BE MENTIONED.

S C Ct 746-27218-16—Little & Co., Berthoid Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

747-27219-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

186-16—Unwalla P & P, Dayal Ladha v Tribhovandas Hargovandas and ars In Person.

525-17—Chhabildas Lukhmidas and ans v Amratlal Kalidas and ors, Mr K & Co. against 1st deft by 2nd deft.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

620-18—Mer K & Co., Premji Veerji v. Morarjee Veerji & ors, Mer K & Co., Pandia & Co.

959-16—Soonderdas & Co, Dwarkadas Laloobhai and ors v. Kessorbai widow anr, Wadia G & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS COMR'S REPORT.

928-10—Payne & Co., B N Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edg. G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

883-17—Amin and D, Baboo Ramji Wallonji v Sitabai widow and ors a firm, Judah and S, Sm B and Co. Part heard.

C C 426-18—Purnanand and Co, Thacker Hansraj Purshotam v Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm, Mehta D and L.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Sham Korebai widow, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

NOT BEFORE 11-45 A. M.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS)

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

T & I J In Re Petition for L/A of the property and credits of Goculdas Dharamsey, deceased—Manecklal & K, Bai Gangavahu v alias Hirabai widow Petition, For Order.

T & I J In Re Petition for Probate of the will of Naranji Parmanand, deceased—Edgelow G W & Co., Dharamsey Jethabhai Thacker, Petitioner v. Gulabsing Mathuradas & anr, Promoters, Shroff & Dinsha, Citation, 22-6-18.

T & I J, In Re Petition for L/A of the property and credits of Haji Abdul Khilax Haji Moosa deceased—Merwanji & Co., Fatmabai widow Petitioner v. Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Moosa & anr, Promoters, Tyabji D & Co., For Direction.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 and in Re the Indian Specie Bank Ld. (In Liquidation contre. Nos. 1960 & 1961—In Person, J Sanders Slater, Applicant v. Pandit Brijnarayen & anr, Respondents, Parties concerned, 20-6-18.

832-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Lumbraj Bhuraji a firm v. Maknaji Jesuji a firm, Khanderao L & M, J Order, 25-6-18.

C C 914-18—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs Jivabhai Vadilal a firm v. Syed Abdul Hossein Sustrey, 8-7-18.

704-18—Craigie B & Caroe, Messrs Khan & Khan a firm v. Societa Veneziana Di Navigazione Vapore (Venice Steam Navi. Co.) Ardesir H D & Co., 11-7-18.

448-18—Dubash & Co., Soni Devraj Rana v. Jatanadas Narotamdas a firm, Khandwalla & Co., 11-7-18.

418-18—Ardesir H D & Co., Laxmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Malvi M R & Co., 15-7-18.

655-18—Dastur & Co., Messrs Dharamsey Asoo & Co. v. Messrs Kaikhusroo Herjibhoy Printer & Co. a firm, Jehangir G & B, Matubhai J & M, 15-7-18.

1079-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsey & Co. a firm v. Gabrucband Kachrachand & ors, Mehta D & Lalji, 15-7-18.

563-18—Khandvalla & Co., Madhavji Jhaver v. Kashibai widow, Jamsetji R & D, 16-7-18.

1305-17 & 1318-17—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadvain & ors v. Shankersing Nowrangsing, Shamrao M & H, 16-7-18.

LIST B (COUNSEL,)

In Re Suit No. 1394-16—Jehangir and Seervai, In Re Esufally Ebrahim and anr minors v Adamji Essaji Petitioner, Little and Co, Patell and Ezekiel, Notice 8-7-18.

629-18—Payne and Co, G Balli and Co a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, 12-7-18.

C C 484-18—Madhowji K and Ch, P P Trivedi and Co a firm v Ruttonji Jivandas and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, 12-7-18.

827-16—Captain and Vaidya, Jotram Kedarnath a firm v Ramprasad Cogersein and anr, Kanga and Sayani, 16-7-18

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Haridas Nanabhai and anr, Payne and Co, 18-7-18.

912-18—Khandvalla and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Manecklal D Mehta Malvi M R and Co, 18-7-18.

S S 822-18—D J Mantri, Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji v S R Paranjpahli, Captain and Vaidya, For application.

NOT BEFORE 3-30 P. M.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Narranji Petitioner v Gopalji Kuverji and anr Respondents, Madh K and Ch. Motichand and D. Notice 19-6-18.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1219-16—Amin and Desai, Sabrabibi v Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and M. Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

642-18—Dubash and Co, Beharilal Balmakund and anr v Joshi Narsi Mowji.

671-18—Captain and V, Joharmal Mohota a firm v Nandlal Birdichand, Mer K and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

1137-14—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr, Kanga and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

363-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

933-17—Mer K and Co, Nandlal Birdichand v Messrs Hiranand Murlidhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1150-16—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikrishnadas v Nathu Wishwanath Kesow Londe.

1001-17—Mulla and M, Narayen alias Kalu Bhicoo v Krishnaji Maman Muli, Jeh M and S.

810-17—Khandvalla and Co (for a pauper), Sadoo Narayen v Janabai, Purnanand and Co.

285-17—Kanga and S, The Edward Mills Co Ltd v Bamji Sons and Co, Mulla and M.

158-17—Capt and V, Dhunji Ramji v Hurgovind Jiwandas and ors, Ard H D and Co, Surveyor and Co.

717-17—Capt and V, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

1023-17—Little and Co, Frank Edward Hardcastle v John George Eamenson Metcalfe, Payne and Co.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v Saklibai widow.

967-16—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Dayal Rowji v Haji Suleman Esmail Anjarwalla, Dikshit and Co.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The following names of British Officers appear in Casualty List No. 695, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Royal Engineers:—Captain A. L. Grote.
A.C.D.:—Revd. A. P. Hatfield.
Indian Army:—Major C. F. Clarke.
I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. G. S. Cameron.

WOUNDED.

Royal Engineers:—Captain C. E. Sherwin.
Indian Army:—Captain C. F. Gardner.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 19th July 1918.

	Attacks.		Deaths.	
PLAGUE CASES	Nil		Nil	
SMALL-POX	1		Nil	
CHOLERA	1		Nil	
	1	918.	1917,	1916
Total Mortality ..	99		108	68

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Two dangers stare you in the face at present. The one is the invasion of the German hordes. No one can imagine a German victory without a feeling of horror. To confront it, both man and money are necessary. If you cannot yourself fight for your country, help those who fight for you with the last rupee you have. You cannot do it better than by putting all your available money in the WAR LOAN—the safest and the most profitable investment. Ask your broker. The other danger proceeds from MALARIA and FEVERS, that begin to play a havoc in India no sooner the rains set in, and more when they are over. You needs must save the MAN-POWER of the country both for the purposes of the war and for the industrial development of your country. Remember the warning the Hon. Mr. Hogg, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, gave you before. He said, "both the quantity and quality of labour is being seriously affected by Plague and Malaria". All you have to do is to keep at home and in the workshop a good supply of SQUIBB S AGUE SPECIFIC, the safest and the only undeniable cure for Malaria and all other fevers. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" is the verdict of the Hon. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., in the High Court of Bombay.

Sold everywhere in India. Ask your chemist or

MADON SONS & CO.
Crawford Market, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
K. JONES & CO.
excel in the art of
Glazing Shirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
is their SPECIALITY
A trial will convince.
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Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.
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Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum Injections in the following Diseases :—
Phthisis, Scrofula, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague, Tetanus, Typhoid Fever and Sciatica.
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A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
FRENCH MAKE
BRONZE POWDER
just to hand.
Most refined and superior in its sort.
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PRINTERS & PAINTERS.
Such sort not expected to be back again
PLEASE WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
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General Paper Merchants,
CROWN PRESS BUILDING.
Parsee Bazar St, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 2730.

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OBTAINS
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Instantaneous Relief
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PAINS.
Liberal Terms for Merchants.
Local and Mofussil Agents Wanted.
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

Crescent BM&C Brand
TRADE MARK
CREX WASHING POWDER
USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.
IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE. DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 7 AND 14 lbs. BAGS.
EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.
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Northwich, England.

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ENGRAVERS &
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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In out-of-the-way Places
Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.
Of all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.
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SALVITAE
THE most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.
ASTHMA TABLETS.
The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.
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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.
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Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.
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Manufacturing Chemist,
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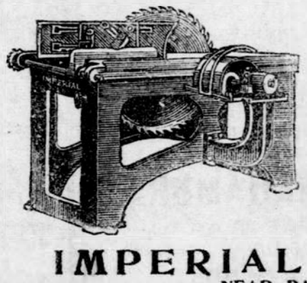
CIRCULAR SAW BENCHES



In three Types, for 22, 30 and 42 Ins saws for prompt delivery. The machines are of massive construction and are embodying important improvements such as automatic feed arrangement for timber etc. Can be seen successfully working in several Local Saw Mills.
Special Saw Sharpening Machines, Corn Grinding ills running on Ball-bearings, Rice pounders, Sugarcane crushers and various other machines are in stock. Particulars on application to:—
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30, T. Daniel Frawley presents the Frawley Comedy Co. in "The House of Glass."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30. 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 50	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 36
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE DADAR WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, the 26th July at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

The next meeting of the Exemption Tribunal will be held on Monday, the 29th July, at 12 noon at the Town Hall.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Madanpura Centre of the Social Service League, Bombay, has received 182 valuable books, obtained for the Library of the Centre through the agency of Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, Nazir of Juma Musjid on the 12th of Ramzan last.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Military Sanitation Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association with Dr. C. C. Merchant, as lecturer, was conducted by Dr. Shorab Hormasji Suntook, on Sunday the 7th instant and the following candidates are declared successful:—Messrs. Gustad A. Taraporevala; Louis Pram; Hasan Mahomed Ibraim Mulla; Dattatrya V. Gokhle; Kaikhasru D. Kolah; Shamrao S. Dhuranghur; Manecksha E. Tata; Dhanjisha S. Bharucha; Kamalaker S. Dange; N. C. Madlani and Shripad R. Naik. An examination for Vouchers, Medallion, Label and Pendant will be held next month. Intending candidates are requested to apply to Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Secretary, Bombay Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, Contractor Building, 545, Girgaon Road, Bombay, No. 4. These awards are made to successful candidates in examinations held twelve months after the previous one. It is not compulsory to rejoin a class before the examination.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held at 11 a.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, when the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., will preside. The following business will be transacted:—(1) Adoption of the Third Annual General Report, (2) Adoption of the Audited Accounts, (3) Election of the office-bearers for the New Year. (4) Discussion of suggestions received for the Annual General Meeting and Amendments of Rules and Regulations. Any other work that may be brought forward with the permission of the President.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunder charged Ah Chong and Chong Choo, Chinese seamen, with possessing without license five pounds of opium. The accused were arrested at the main gate of the Prince's Dock. They were sentenced to two weeks' and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Hiraman Luxman with theft of a cloth belt containing Rs. 22 belonging to Luxman Rasila which he had put on the floor while taking his bath at Marine Lines. The accused was running away with the property when he was chased and arrested. As he had five previous convictions, the magistrate sentenced the accused to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. SPENCER'S CUP XI

PAIS' SPLENDID INNINGS.

An interesting game was witnessed yesterday, when the Hindu Gymkhana met the Spencer's Cup XI on the former's ground. Both the team were equally strong with some Quadrangular players; and the pitch being fast and true some really good cricket was exhibited by players on either side. The Hindu skipper Pai was seen at his best and his faultless though in the end conquered innings of 82 was the outstanding feature of the day. Rajaram with his 53 and the veteran Mehromji with his score of 46 did also well for the Hindu Gymkhana and the visitors respectively. The bowling honours of the day were carried away by Shivram (5 wickets) and Godambe (3 wickets) for the Hindus, and Bhapoo and Balsara for the Parsis, who captured 5 and 4 wickets respectively. The Gymkhana having in all made 224 runs for 9 wickets, beat the visitors who had to their credit 200 runs. The match thus ended in a victory for the hosts by 1 wicket and 24 runs.

The following are the scores:—

SPENCER'S CUP XI.

R P Mehromji b Shivram	46
J H Elchidana c Shivram b Godambe	12
T R Parekh c Godambe b Dalvi	17
D K Kapadia (capt.) l-b-w b Shivram	4
B S Bhapoo l-b-w b Shivram	42
Machliwala c Godambe b Shivram	0
S A Daroowala c Rana b Godambe	26
Katrak c Rana b Godambe	8
Balsara c Dongre b Dalvi	5
Mistri (not out)	6
Nanporia b Shivram	10
Extras	24
Total	200

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M D Pai (capt.) b Bhapoo	82
Rajaram b Bhapoo	53
Pupala c Machliwala b Bhapoo	31
S M Dalvi b Balsara	5
V S Dongre b Balsara	12
Shivram (not out)	42
A A Wagle b Balsara	3
Godambe b Bhapoo	0
M S Shroff st b Balsara	4
C H Rana b Bhapoo	5
M H Rana (not out)	10
Extras	5
Total	224

ISLAM GYM. V. PARSEE GYM.

This game was played on Sunday on the Islam Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw, the Parsi Gymkhana having made 190 for all to which the Islams replied with 103 for 4 wickets.

The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA

A Wadia c Vali Ahmed b Mahamood	9
S Mehta b Lotia	3
S Sanjana c Visram b Lotia	2
Dr H D Kanga c Bham b Mahamood	50
S Chothia c Erfani b Syed Ibrahim	14
M Reporter (not out)	56
F Pavri b Syed Ibrahim	24
S Daruwala c Syed Ibrahim b Murad	4
P Chinoy st Erfani b Murad	20
M E Pavri and P Daruwala did not bat	
Extras	8
Total	190

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K H Contractor b Sanjana	14
C A Murad b Kanga	41
M H Visram c Pavri b Sanjana	24
Asif H Fyzee c and b Pavri	10
Syed Ibrahim (not out)	10
Vali Ahmed (not out)	2
A E Bham, S I A Mirza, S Mahamood, F A Lotia and P B Erfani did not bat	
Extras	2
Total	103

CRICKET.

A match was played between the Bank of Bombay Cricket Club and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on Sunday the 21st on the Improvement Trust ground and resulted in a win for the latter by 54 runs. The G. T. R. Club batting first, scored 92 runs, Castell 20, S. D'Silva 19 and H. M. Finch 13, being chief contributors. The Bank of Bombay were all out for 38 runs, Madon and Daruvala scoring 13 and 10 respectively.

KNOCKED DOWN BY POSTAL MOTORVAN

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Narayan, a Hindu labourer, who was said to have been knocked down by a postal motor van on the evening of the 9th instant, and died in the J. J. Hospital where he had been taken. The driver of the car Ananta Waya was present at the enquiry.

Mirza Mahomed, a teashop keeper at Khetwadi said he saw the deceased crossing the 9th lane on the evening in question; Ananta intended to turn into the same Lane. The deceased was knocked down by the van and dragged for six or seven paces, and he was unconscious and bleeding from the mouth when he was rescued. The car was travelling fast and he had heard no horn blown.

Shankerlal Ramlal, a share-broker said the deceased was walking in front of him and the came fast from behind. No horn was blown. The ban would have knocked down the witness also, if he had not suddenly moved aside. The mud-guard struck the deceased and he was dragged some six paces. If the driver had blown the horn and come slowly the incident would not have occurred.

The House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital was of the opinion that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull accelerated by pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull sustained when knocked down by a postal motor van driven in a rush and negligent manner by Ananta Waya.

FIRE AT MAHIM.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 5,500.

A fire occured on Friday morning in a shed which was used for bullocks in the compound of the Bombay Woollen Mills at Mahim. There were a number of groundnut oil barrels and bales of waste wool in the compound. The fire engines from Mahim, Chinchpoogly, Byculla, etc., succeeded in confining the fire to the shed itself, and put it out in about half an hour's time. The cause of fire is unknown and the loss is put down at Rs. 5,500.

A COUNTRY IN MORTGAGE.

MR. SUBEDAR ON INDIA'S WEALTH.

On Saturday evening, Mr. M. Subedar gave a public lecture under the auspices of the Students' Union and the Graduates' Association of the Sydenham College of Commerce on "Economic Fallacies", when the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presided.

At the outset the lecturer warned his audience not to accept every current economic statement made in the press and on the platform and in official reports without proper examination. Economics was the one subject in which every Tom, Dick and Harry who has been successful in life in any profession came forward to dogmatise. It was his intention to demolish a few of the halftruths that were current and that were accepted by very large sections of the people, and by even patriotic men amongst Indians themselves. One of these fallacies was about the growing prosperity or the material progress of this country in the last 30 years. The test of an increase of trade returns or favourable balance, the import of gold, the increase in the capital of Joint Stock Companies, and various other extraneous circumstances, like the splendour at the Delhi Durbar, were all faulty. The trade of India was increasing because the population had increased at the rate of 2½ million men every year and because India was undergoing the disastrous process known as the "Industrial revolution". The cultivation of non-food crops and raw-materials had been on the increase, and these raw-materials, instead of being manufactured in this country, were being sent abroad, owing to the extension of railways. The arts and crafts of India had been destroyed and large masses of efficient artisans had been turned on to the land as a burden to Mother Earth and had been reduced to manual inefficient labour. This calamity to millions of men in the last 30 years could not be wiped out by increasing trade returns or by the new industrialism of the factory type that was only now coming into existence. The agriculture of this country had suffered notwithstanding some increase in the area under cultivation by the export of manures and the burning of cow-dung cakes, and the progressive sub-division of holdings until the holding was now uneconomic in many parts of the country. The passing away of the economic isolation of the village has meant for the time being the destruction of productive machinery.

A THIRTY YEARS' MORTGAGE.

India was a debtor country and the lien of outsiders on this country was on the increase owing to the reinvestment of profits earned by foreign capital which were not shown in the balance of trade. The assets of this country were passing under a mortgage more and more, because, the facility with which foreign capital could be invested and the rapid increase of value in the assets thus held by outsiders in plantations, mines, forests, steamship companies, railways, factories, banks and insurance companies and other concerns which are drawing a yearly tribute from this country, ought to make them pause and reconsider the economic situation. The 100 million "gift" meant the mortgage of the industries of this country for the next 30 years. India had also investments abroad, about 70 crores under the Paper Currency Reserve, about 30 crores under the Gold Standard Reserve. These 100 crores were, so to say, lent out by a poor country to a very rich country at 3½ to 4½ per cent. and the capital value for every 100 was to-day 53 to 70. While our investments abroad were so small and were depreciating in value, the number of Joint Stock Companies and private enterprise in India controlled by outsiders was on the increase. All this was quite apart from and very much more important than what were known as the Home Charges. Mr. Gokhale's charge about misappropriation in the promotion and building of railways in this country before the Welby Commission had never been rebut, and the Railways which had been a burden on the revenues of India until very recently had been built at ruinously high prices, because in the promotion of capital, in the purchase of materials, in the permanent way contracts, in the purchase of stores, and in every other department, there had been notorious curruption.

The scientific standard of currency on which India was being congratulated broke down in 1907-08 and it had broken down again since the war. When the Exchange was going down favouring the exports of India, it had been fixed at 1/4. When it was going up to the disadvantage of India's trade, it had been allowed to go up because the imports from England would be otherwise penalised.

APPALLING DEATH-RATE.

Much was said about the economy of note circulation, but it would be true only when the gold saved in that manner was put into the banks of the country for helping and fructifying the industries of this country, and not when it was being lent out at a low rate to another country. There was need for proper perspective in all these matters and above all there was need of looking at all economic questions from the standpoint of their country. Thus we were asked to concentrate on the winning of the war. The result of this war would have far-reaching influence on the future of this country. But the destruction of men and capital caused by this war pales before the destruction of men and capital which had been going on in this country. Plague alone was responsible for nearly as many deaths in India as the number of men estimated to have been actually killed on all fronts belonging to all nations that are fighting. There were questions in this country which demanded immediate attention notwithstanding the war, and they should be taken up with an open mind with that regard to economic truth which a keen student should have, and above all, with that feeling of patriotism by which alone the life of the nation could be built up.

Principal Anstey said that he was glad to hear what Mr. Subedar had said on the subject. He quite agreed with most of what the lecturer had said except the point on which there would be legitimate criticism. He wished that more of his countrymen had known the views of young Indian thinkers like Mr. Subedar on these topics and it would help matters on both sides if it was realised that the capital invested in this country by England was regarded by advanced Indians as foreign and alien. That would decide a good many questions and he welcomed discussions of this kind in which the whole position would be frankly put. He regretted that it was impossible to bring those who like the Editor of the "Times of India" were writing on currency and financial matters, to the College in order to take part in discussions of this kind.

NO FISCAL REFORM.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in summing up, after some discussion, congratulated the lecturer on the stimulating address given by him and on the many weighty issues raised. The lecturer had come up to the prophecy made by the late Mr. Gokhale about him 10 years back. He had felt after hearing the lecture that this vital topic had been neglected by the public and more discussions of this kind were necessary. He would like another lecture in which remedies could be suggested for the grave situation portrayed by the lecturer. He was convinced that India had not progressed as much as some of them could have looked for under the benign administration of England and that the economic policy of the Government did require drastic revision. This fact had been recognised by the Chelmsford-Montagu Report which had unfortunately failed to say anything on the Fiscal question. He was particularly interested in the question of the Sub-division of holdings about which the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole had brought a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council. The difficulties raised were those of Hindu law and while the matter was under discussion, the harm was going on. There were some points in which the lecturer had criticised those who wrote the reviews of trade of India, but if these writers had been there they would probably have some explanation to give, and he should like, not being an economist to have a thorough presentment of the other side if there was any case. The Industrial Commission Report was forthcoming shortly and they had great expectation that it would inaugurate a more active and national policy in economic and industrial matters.

BANDRA A CAPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been often told by the residents of Bandra, that Bandra was going to be called the capital of the Thana District. I could not believe this, so to convince myself that this was a fact, I started on a seventy-two hours tour through the streets and lanes of this suburbo of Bombay.

I alighted at the Bandra Station and decided to walk along the main road leading to Landsend. I found that this road known as Hill Road, was not broad enough, it had not even pavements on either side. If two motors coming from opposite directions crossed each other, the unfortunate pedestrian, who occupied the place where they crossed would have to save his skin by jumping into the Municipal open gutter that borders the road; by so doing he has either to dislocate his ankle or meet with a worse accident. Moving along I noticed houses some looked grand, some vacant and others dilapidated. The road at St. Andrew's Church divided into two branches, one on the right leading to Chimbai, and the other on the left to Landsend. The latter again forks, the right one leading to the promenade along the sea and the other up the hill. I followed the one leading to Landsend and enjoyed there the fine scenery. Not wanting to waste any more time I decided to return by the Hill Road from the top of the hill. I saw some architectural buildings and others including stables in erection. I retraced my steps to the Station, which I reached after an absence of an hour. I rested at a cafe close by and had some tea. Whilst conversing with the proprietor of this dirty, filthy, restaurant I asked him about the road on which his shop was situated. He explained to me that this was called the Bhoiwada Road which meets the Tank Road. After leaving my resting place I noticed that the sanitary condition of this road was very unhealthy. The sight was one of dirt and muck to which the inhabitants seemed to be accustomed. There were tinkers here, stables there, poultry and Juno a little further on and the whole squalid scene helped to give an insight into the future capital of Thana District. Thence I proceeded to the Bazar. This was a sight never to be forgotten. Low coming-down-houses bordered the narrow bazaar bazaar road shop keepers, Iranees, fishermen and women impided one's progress. Traffic was impossible in that squalid filthy ten-foot lane. Rubbish and dirt were rthe prominent features through its length and breath. The odour was horrible and the scene much worse. I hurriedly departed from this frightful spectacle. I now directed my steps towards northern villages. Here the roads were not only in keeping with the rest, I saw but worse. There were road lamps? Some at angles of 45in. some with glasses broken and others mere posts. As I was feeling very thirsty and as there were no Iranis I entered a house and requested a a drink of water and receiving one immediately I asked the host about his views about Bandra. This is what he said "The days before the election many came to ask me for my vote in their favour. I voted for the one I thought the best. He was chosen and sent a batch of sweepers at my request, to clean up the lane behind my house. The lamps shone brightly for a month. Then neither the sweeper nor the lamp-man has appeared. The tax has been raised, and we derive no benefit. "That was all, but to find out if his tax statement was true I asked separate individuals living in the North, South, East and West of Bandra and found that their answers only talkied but gave me to know that this tax had ruined many a land-owner. I therefore concluded that Bandra would take a very long time before it becomes the capital of the Thana district at this rate. I presume that the rate-payers who voted did not look to see to the interests of the public. They looked I suppose to their own coffers.—Yours, etc.,

RAMBLER.

The Chief Court dismissed the application made on behalf of Mr. Mathol, a Dutch subject, charged with concealment of enemy assets. The Counsel for defence claimed for a stay of proceedings or that proceedings be quashed on the ground that the enemy trading rules were not in operation at the time of the alleged offence. The District Magistrate will pass orders in the case next week.

RACING AT KIRKEE.

ENTRIES FOR THURSDAY'S GYMKHANA MEETING.

Entries closed at 2 p.m. Saturday, 20th July.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2½ furlongs.

Captain R. C. Lord's g a g Abyan (aged.)
Miss H. Anderson's b aus m Joan, (aged).
Lt.-Col. E. Corbould, Warren's ch e g The Otter.
Captain V. R. Munton's b aus m Thelma, (aged.)

THE HUNTERS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain J. Lynch's b aus g Pothumna (4 years.)
Captain J. Lynch's b aus g Gay Lad (4 years.)
Sir Stanley Reed's b aus g Chiltern (4 years.)

THE HACKS & CHARGERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain J. Lynch's br aus m Jennie Cree
Captain J. Lynch's b aus g Gay Lad.
Mr. L. G. C. Toogood's g eb m Grey Nun, (aged.)
Sir Stanley Reed's b aus g Chiltern.
Lt. Col. E. Corbould Warren's ch e g The Otter.
Risaldar Yusufali Khan's b aus g Take Care.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½, (aged.)
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking 13-2½ (aged.)
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur (5 years.)
Mr. Pasu Malsee's ch a h Repeater 14-0 (6 years.)
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Chester 13-3½ (6 years).
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½ (aged.)
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's ch a h Porbunder (to be aged.)
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's roau a h Dwarf, 13-2½, (6 years).
Mr. K. Jamsetjee's ch a h Safe 13-2½ (aged.)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Muckdunia (4 years.)
Messrs Noble and Pine's b a h Tasmania (4 years.)
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Gold Mine (4 years.)
Mr. Vallibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham 13-3½ (6 years.)
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier 13-3½ (6 years.)
Mr. Ismail Abdul Rehman's g a h Shabash (4 years.)

THE PASHAN PLATE.—(continued) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Guthrie's b a h Mespot (aged.)
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Creme de Menthe 14-0 (aged.)

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Bennett's g a h Amusement 13-3.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's b a h Record Time 13-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Mateli Boy 13-3.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Double Cross 14-0.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and H. N. Mahomed's g a h Salvador 13-2½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Shanavaz 13-3.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery 13-3.
Mr. Heman's ch a h Plum Tree 13-3.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Heera 13-3.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's ch a h The Grafter 13-1½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Ritchie 13-2.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's b a h Three Fifty (to be measured.)
Mr. Dudley's g a h Malar 13-3½.
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's ch a h Babil 13-3½.
Mr. Minar's b a h Avenge 13-3½.
Mr. Kelso's g a h Snowdon, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Atom, 13-1.
Messrs. Sheff bin Gazal and Abdul Wahid's g a h Banana, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Candle, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's g a h Vindictive, 13-1.
Mr. Mahomed Mohsen Shatravi's ch a h Turban, 13-2½.
Mr. Mahomed Mohsen Shatravi's g a h Leopard, 13-1½.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanjee's g a h Morning Mail, 14-0.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan, 14-0.
Mr. Hasan Kadum's g a h Abdul Razak, 13-2½.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal, 13-3½.
Mr. B. F. Dastoor's b a h Azores, 13-2½.
Mr. Guthrie's b a h Irish Wit, 13-3.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Duke's Nose, 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-3.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's b e m Lucky Queen, (4 years).
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, (6 years).
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's bl cb h Beauty Spot
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e m Miss Rich, (3 year).
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, (aged).

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The above race is declared void.

THE DAPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49, second Rs. 10, and third Rs. 5.

For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (landing allowance clause in General conditions does not apply).

Allowance:—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Entry—Rs. 3 to close at 4 p.m., Monday, 22nd July, 1918, with Rs. 2 in addition, if not struck out by 4 p.m. Tuesday, 23rd July, 1918.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

To-day market ruled dull and inactive with business reported on a small scale in every section. There was no weakness in evidence but buyers are not keen of operators and sellers in many instances predominate. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bunsjorah 21, Billera 8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 23-12, Borrea 27, Burra Dhemo 13-4, Burrakur 12-4, Ondal ord 34-4, Parasole 10-4, Raneegunge 48-2.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 290, Belvedere ord 665, Fort William ord 416, Howrah ord 52-4, Hooghly ord 84, Kamarhatty ord 739, and 745 s. 1., Lansdowne ord 412-8, Lothian ord 332, Northbrook ord 67-12, Reliance ord 44-4, Soorah ord 283 s. 1., Standard ord 685.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 49-12 s. 1., Bengal Brass 31-12, Dalbhoom Gold ord 22-8, Eastern Paint 13-8, Indian Galvanizing 10-8, p. Kalyanpur Lime 18-4, Kumardhubi Engineering old 53.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-12 to 66 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-2 to Rs. 66-8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

No appreciable change has occurred in the general situation. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Burma excepting Tenasserim and local in Assam, south-east Madras, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in south Hyderabad and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab four inches; Rangoon and Lashio one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji ten; Berhampore one and a half and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain into Bihar and Orissa.

CULCUTTA RACES.

MONSOON MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

On the first day, notwithstanding a charity match on the Calcutta ground, there was a large gathering in the enclosures. The Executive presented a card of six events, in only two of which well-backed favourites came home. The public must, therefore, have lost on the day's transactions. There were ten firms of bookmakers present. The details of the racing are given below:—

THE CLOISTER PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Milton's PERICLES 11-0 (cd. 10-7), Seastream 1
Mr. Tanner's REVIEW, 11-0 (cd. 11-7), Crowden 2

Betting:—5 to 2 on Review, twos Pericles.

The race:—The start was level, but at the first hurdle Review blundered and parted with her rider. Pericles went on and won anyhow Review was remounted and completed the course.

Time:—3 mins. 30 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's FEASHERED LIFE, 8-2, Northmore 1
Mr. Coningham's MY IVY, 8-10, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. Galstaun's GARDENIA, 8-10, Barrett 3

Also ran:—Senparison 8-10, Signalman 8-10, China Egg 8-10, Barsen 8-2, Sir Edgar 8-2, Sunny Time 8-2.

Betting:—8 to 4 on My Ivy, threes Sunny Time, twenty-fives the others.

The race:—Sunny Time was left. Gardenia led followed by Mr. Coningham's representatives. The leader had enough furlong from home and Feathered Life after a tight finish was won on the post by a short head and two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 3/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 285; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

THE TRIAL HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Coningham's BLACKMAILER, 12-1, Williamson 1
Mrs. Owen's SALTIKOFF, 10-3, Crowden ... 2
Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC, 10-3, Capt. Bernard 3

Also ran:—Knight's Key 10-8, Sumurun 10-3, Henriette 10-3.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Blackmailer, fours Henriette, sevens Knight's Key, eights Brandichoc, Saltikoff, fifteens Sumurun.

The race:—Saltikoff led from Henriette and Blackmailer, the rest having no show; near the mile post Blackmailer that through the field and assuming command won easily by 3½ lengths, 8 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 47 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 53.

THE BENGAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dowson's GRACEFIELD, 9-0, Barrett 1
Mr. Louvet's VERRES, 9-7, Williams 2
Mr. Dutt's PAGANINI, 8-7, Northmore ... 3

Also ran:—Santicola 8-5, Carless 8-12, Nareb 8-6.

Betting:—3 to 2 Gracefield, twos Verres, threes Santicola, twelves the rest.

The race:—Verres was the first out of the gate. She was followed by Gracefield and Paganini. The leader was challenged near the distance and Gracefield forged ahead to win by 1½ lengths; 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

THE BENGAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hiles' SABINARH, 8-0 (cd. 8-3), Seastream 1
Mr. Thompson's POMADE, 8-7 (cd. 8-9), Capt. Bernard 2
Mr. Coningham's WARDEN, 9-2, J. R. Flynn 3

Also ran:—Carpe Diem 9-4, Watteau 8-10, Tarquin 8-8.

Betting:—Evens Warden, twos Pomade, fives Carpe Diem, tens the rest.

The race:—Sabinarh led from Pomade and Warden, and though Pomade made a great effort to win she failed only by a short head, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 375; Places Rs. 90 and Rs. 25.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's ST. VAGRANT, 8½, Pulling 1
Mr. Hamer's BOSS LEE, 9-3, Seastream ... 2
Mr. Dees' HARVEST HOME, 8-4, Marland 3

Betting:—2 to 1 on St. Vagrant, 5 to 2 Boss Lee, sixes the others.

The race:—St. Vagrant made every post winning post and won 4 lengths, 7 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 1/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 15.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' JUSTICE!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—How justice is dispensed in the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Mazagon, will be seen from the following instance:—

On the 13th instant we went to a doctor at Pydhonie in our own carriage. While returning by the Musjid Bunder Road (which is being repaired for about the last 4 months), we came across a marriage procession and had to wait a few minutes to let it pass. In the meantime the lights of the carriage went out, as the candles had burnt out. A police sepoy saw this and told the driver that he was driving without lights. He (driver) replied that he had the lights, but they might have gone out only just then and as he was all attention looking after the horse, lest it should hurt some one he could not see the lights gone out in the glare of the lights accompanying the procession. Somehow the sepoy got angry at such a straightforward reply and said that he would charge him for driving without lights and insisted on taking him to the chowki. I told him that I had a sick man with me and he might take down my name and address and let us go.

He, however, took us to the Pydhonie Chowki where we had to wait for about an hour as the inspector was not there.

I then explained all the facts to the inspector, yet he framed a charge against the driver and asked him to go to the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Mazagon at 7-30 a.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

We went there on the date and found more than about 150 persons assembled and there were about 50 to 60 cases to be decided in about 2 or 3 hours. Our turn came and after hearing the sepoy the driver was asked whether he had the carriage lamps with him and on his replying in the affirmative he was fined one rupee without any further enquiry or even allowing time to him to explain the circumstances.

You will thus see how even the innocent have to suffer because the Magistrates have to decide a large number of cases in a short time.

After this experience I got the impression that the Magistrates might be thinking that a person prosecuted by the police must be guilty and the police statement the true statement.

I hope this will draw some attention and there will be some improvement in the present system of dispensing justice.—Yours, etc.,

RAMJI BHARMAL.

Dana Bandar,
Bombay, July 18.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M. K.—Your letter is defamatory, though your grievance may be substantial.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 22nd July, 1918.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE BOLSHEVIKS.

We cannot mistake the trend of events in Russia at the present time. The German political leaders have been forced to admit that the Bolsheviks, with whom they concluded the Brest-Litovsk peace, are unable to carry out the provisions, that everywhere throughout the country there is anarchy which is beyond the power of the Bolsheviks to control. The various nationalities have declared their independence, and they have instituted Governments which are altogether apart from the Bolshevik authority, while in Siberia, the rise of Czecho-Slovaks has proved a serious menace to the Soviets. Already there are several strong movements, supported by some of Russia's leading men, which have declared war on the Bolsheviks. Reports of the attempted assassination of the leaders of the Bolsheik party have been persistent, and without doubt, the past few weeks, have been full of suggestions of the collapse of this party. Kerensky, when he made his dramatic appearance in England, declared that the day of the Bolsheviks was over and that soon the opposing forces would be welded together in a strong body to take over the reins of Government and to bind the country once more to the Allies. The Bolsheviks have thrown themselves completely into the hands of the Germans for assistance and protection, but Germany's promises of assistance will scarcely be fulfilled in view of her many claims in other parts.

We have always been slow to condemn the attempts now being made in Russia to bring in a new era, and though we have never accepted the principles of the Bolsheviks as likely to produce peace and concord in that stricken country, we have tried to keep in view the unspeakable difficulties that had to be faced when the Revolution broke out. It was said that the Provisional Government had failed, and that it was unfair to judge the Bolsheviks until they had had a reasonable opportunity of giving their principles a trial. In a letter to "New Europe," Bernard Pares, one of the most reliable authorities on Russian affairs, makes this charge against the Bolsheviks:

"Bolsheviks, what have you done with Russia? You have torn to pieces her social fabric, without doing anything to replace it. You have left the land go to the strongest of the moment, with no kind of encouragement to its cultivation. You have incited or winked at the murders of such men as Singarev and Kokusin, who have given the best of their lives for the peasants. You have shamed the honour of Russia before Europe, and have done everything that could best secure the spoliation of your country and the world-triumph of German military despotism. And these things you did in the hope of rousing a class war, and that hope by treaty you formally renounce. What is left of you?"

This is a very strong indictment, and it is to be feared that it can be proved up to the hilt. The Bolsheviks have torn to pieces the social fabric, and as far as we are able to judge nothing of any real permanence has been substituted in its place. They have never made any secret of their belief that far more important than any other considerations, is the foundation of a Socialist State in which only one class shall be permitted to take any part. The real unfreedom is, in their view, the economic subjection of the individual to the wielders of capital, and the obtaining of freedom from such thraldom was infinitely more important than destroying an external enemy who was trying to bring about political subjection. The Socialists claim that it is their duty to enlighten the social position of the masses, and that they must declare war against the capital class. Lenin declared some months ago that the war had completed the economic and social education of the Russian proletarian, and enabled him to take his Socialist degree without the normal tests and stages. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Socialist system, we can scarcely imagine that anyone would seriously contend that the contemporary Russian peasant and workman are the most highly developed and most class-conscious in the world. It is difficult to believe, knowing something of the past history of Russia, and even taking into account the rapid growth of the people in social ideas, that the Russian people are the most promising for an experiment such as has been tried by the Bolsheviks. The facts are against it, and practically all reports from every part of the country show that anarchy is rampant. The peasants and workmen have broken up the old system, and they have failed to produce any measure which is in the least calculated, even given a reasonable time of trial, to form a permanent basis for the future social life of Russia.

When we examine the question of the land, the Bolsheviks stand condemned. The Provisional Government made promises to the peasants, but they did not act as if the solution were a pressing matter, or may be they realised the greatness of the problem and the need for care before introducing wide changes. The Bolsheviks recognised that this was the most pressing problem, and they sought to solve it by measures which did not attempt to safeguard the classes most interested. The natural result followed, and throughout Russia, the strongest laid hold on the lands of all classes. We can well imagine that under such conditions of uncertain ownership the farmers declined to carry on the cultivation. Millions of acres of land are lying at this moment in Russia, while throughout the country there is a demand for bread, and in the chief cities men and women are dying in thousands. Only in those parts of Russia, where the acting governments have been able to deal with this question in a moderate, sensible way, are the crops being grown. Dark days are ahead of Russia through the treatment of the land question, and the flames of bitterness are rising among all the classes that have suffered.

The internal difficulties of Russia cannot fail to elicit the sympathy of the Allies, and the latter keenly wish that a speedy settlement of these questions may be obtained for the sake of the people themselves. But the question of the relation of the Bolsheviks to the Allies is one on which the Allies have every right to express their disapproval, and condemnation. The Bolsheviks have shamed Russia before the eyes of the world, and it is certain that no future Government would find it possible to have further dealings with them without a complete repudiation of their acts. That they should sign a peace with the enemy we can understand, in view of the deplorable conditions then existing in the country, and while it is impossible to approve of the easy way in which they absolved their country from all liabilities to their former Allies, we have always sought to keep in mind the difficulties Russia had to face. But though the Bolsevik leaders protested against the Brest Litovsk treaty to which they placed their signature, their subsequent actions have been so opposed to every principle the Allies stand for that it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that they, in their desire to attain their own ends, have not hesitated to act in a way which is condemned by every right thinking person. Though they at first declared for self-determination, they have steadily set their faces against the principle, and in their own land they have sought to substitute a rule of force instead of law. They have thrown themselves into a class war, and have left to others the fighting of the battle which alone will make possible any form of social freedom. These people have entrenched force and violence at the heart of society and made of it not an unhappy accident but a virtue. The enemy is at liberty to enter, but the friend must not. We have faith in the Russian people, but not in the Bolsheviks whose day of judgment we trust will soon come. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

AN INDIAN'S HOME.

In our issue of the 17th instant we put shortly before the public the bare and admitted facts of the case lately filed in the Police Court by a certain Municipal servant against Dr. Sukhia for hindering him in discharging what he called his public duty. It is necessary, further, to consider the startling position taken up by the Municipal authorities in this matter. It was admitted throughout that the only delegation, so far as this particular case was concerned, that the three subordinate Municipal officers had from the Municipal Commissioner was a delegation under Section 422 of the Municipal Act. They admitted that they had no delegation under Section 488 of the Municipal Act, and the Magistrate found they had no right of disinfecting as they had no delegation under Section 425. The evidence given by the complainant and his two subordinate officers was that because they were Municipal officers they needed no permission from anybody to enter into anybody's house. Looking at the records of the case we find that they have repeatedly stated this in their evidence, and it was maintained on their behalf in the Court. The position taken up by them was that because they were Municipal officers they could enter into anybody's house at any time, day or night, without giving any previous notice, and take such measures as they thought necessary there to prevent the spread of any dangerous disease. Whatever may be the law on the subject, and we shall refer to it later on, this proposition is so startling that if it were law, the Government ought to take immediate steps to amend the Act by making it incumbent on the Municipality to give reasonable notice in writing in every case in which its officers want to enter a person's dwelling house, as such a safeguard is absolutely necessary. It is especially so in a country like India where the religious sentiments are very keen and the Zenana system is so strongly prevalent, where the sanctity of domestic life is so strongly upheld and where people are so sensitive about any intrusion into their family circle.

If the Municipal officers and the Magistrate in his reading of the law are at all correct, then it would follow that the Municipal officers could even in the middle of the night walk into anybody's bedroom under the guise of going there for the prevention of a dangerous disease that they suspected to exist in the house. In this particular case although the Magistrate refused to accept that version, it was deposed that one of the Municipal officers had walked into the bedroom where the child who was suffering from small-pox (a girl of about 11) was lying down and again in the kitchen-room where the lady was engaged in her domestic affairs. Apart from whether the story is correct or not, if the law is as the Magistrate has strangely found it, there would be nothing illegal in the Municipal officer having done so, if he did so. Suppose instead of a child of 11 a sick lady was in the room being dressed by her nurse and a stranger walked into the room, what would be the position? We have simply to put a case like this to show the enormity of the standpoint taken up by the Municipality. Section 422 under which the Municipal officers purported to enter the house runs as follows:—

> "The Commissioner may at any time by day or night without notice or after giving such notice of his intention as shall in the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable inspect any *place* in which any dangerous disease is reputed or suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of the disease *in such place*."

We are informed that the Attorney of the accused, Dr. Sukhia, who argued this matter pointed out to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate that the word "place" in this Section did not include a dwelling house, but was used in the same sense in this Section as it had been used in about 75 other Sections of the Act, in every one of which it was used so as not to include a dwelling house and pointed out that the Bombay Appellate Court had on two occasions decided that the word "place" did not include a house or "otta" of a house. Dr. Sukhia's Attorney also pointed out that in Section 488 which especially deals with the case of entry into any building or dwelling-house, the words "building" or "dwelling-house" are specifically used and not the indefinite word "place" which throughout the Act has been used so as not to include a human dwelling. Looking at Section 488 it will be seen that that Section provides for precautions to be taken before entering upon any building (the word there used being "building") and sub-clause (b) of the said Section provides for a case of "a building which is used as a human dwelling." That sub-clause runs as follows:—

> "Except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided no building which is used as a human dwelling shall be so entered unless with the consent of the occupier thereof without giving the said occupier not less than 24 hours previous written notice of the intention of making such entry."

The learned Magistrate, however, rather wrongly held that this Clause had no application, because under Section 422 the word "place" according to him also included a dwelling-house. We shall criticise the state of the law later on, but what we want to point out on this occasion is that if the reading of the law as stated by the Magistrate is correct, it will give rise to many unpleasantnesses and to so many abuses of this wide power vested in the Commissioner under Section 422, which the Commissioner can delegate to any subordinate officer however low (even to a sweeper), that it is incumbent on the Municipal Corporators themselves to move that the Section should be immediately amended so as to make the position absolutely clear. Dr. Sukhia may not be a *persona grata* with certain members of the Corporation or with the Municipal authorities, but this is not a question of Dr. Sukhia alone but a question of the gravest importance between the general public of Bombay and the Municipal authorities, and we hope that the Municipal Corporators will take up this matter regardless of personalities and insist that the law should be immediately changed regarding these important Sections. We shall revert to this matter again later on.

Notes of the Day.

A Matter of Convictions.

The contrast between Mr. Montagu's promises (as implied in the Mesopotamia speech) and his performance (in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report) is, of course, staggering. Mrs. Besant, writing in "New India", has juxtaposed two passages which give a concrete demonstration of the strange modification of Mr. Montagu's burning convictions in regard to the character of the Government of India. She says:—

> It is astonishing to read from Mr. Montagu, at least, that:
>
> "The existing edifice of Government in India is a monument to the courage, patience and high purpose of those who have devised and worked it, to which before we set about explaining our own proposals it is fitting that we pay our imperfect tribute."
>
> Mr. Montagu's former imperfect tribute was couched in a somewhat different strain. He said in his speech on July 12, 1917:
>
> "The Government of India is too wooden, too iron, too antediluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view. I do not believe that anybody could ever support the Government of India from the point of view of modern requirements."
>
> India agrees with the pronouncement of the Mr. Montagu of 1917, rather than with the pronouncement of the Secretary of State for India in 1918.

"The Liberalism of Our Empire."

The egregious ban against the foreign circulation of the "Nation" was formally removed some time ago, but, none the less, copies of the journal have been reaching us with an excessive irregularity which is not accounted for by the ordinary delays and lapses to which the English mail is liable in these days. We are glad therefore that the London correspondent of "New India" has furnished a summary of an article entitled "The Great Test in India', which appeared in the "Nation" in mail week. Commenting on the expectations entertained of the Secretary of State our contemporary wrote that Mr. Montagu's return "brings us near to an hour which will test the liberalism of our Empire."

Reforms and a Coalition Cabinet.

The article, of course, was written before the publication of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, and that the proposed "reforms" fall hideously short alike of the expectations of the people and of the needs of the times becomes painfully glaring when contrasted with the line of thought and suggestion followed by the "Nation." The article points out, from the point of view securing adequate reforms, the difficulties of a Coalition Cabinet, which includes within it the elements of support for the bureaucracy and commercial interests in India that are opposed to reform, and urges the menace of a Turco-German penetration of the roads to India "as an additional reason, not for alarmist fears, but for meeting the situation with real statesmanship."

The Defence of India.

"The true defence of India," says the "Nation", "in the generations to come must be neither distance nor the sea, neither deserts nor the Himalayas, but the contentment of the Indian peoples with their lot." It is not so much that a successful foreign invasion is to be dreaded as that "a discontented India, whose millions we dare not arm for the defence of their Motherland, is a standing invitation to intriguing politicians and ambitious soldiers." To arm her, "it follows that we must first see to it that she is contented with her lot." That, of course, touches the roots of the problem, and the fact that the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals ignore the issue is of a piece with the general attitude of mistrust of the people and denial of their fitness to manage their own national affairs which characterises the report. How is the phenomenon of a disarmed population going to be reconciled with a real advance towards responsible Government? We may leave for the moment the larger principle of self-determination on which Great Britain and her Allies have staked their whole future on one side. The issue, none the less, will have to be faced at no very distant date.

A New Power.

A recent addition to the rules issued under the Defence of India Act, provides that

> where in the opinion of a local Government there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or the defence of British India, the local Government may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall remove himself from British India in such manner and by such route and means as may be specified in such order and shall not return thereto.

It is further provided that the local Government and every officer of Government to whom a copy of any order under the rule has been endorsed, may use any and every means necessary to enforce compliance with that order. The Government are already invested with sufficient powers in this respect as regards foreigners, and the new drastic power is presumably to be used against British subjects. Such a power may be essential for strictly military purposes, but in that case it is surprising that it should not have been secured till now. Having regard to the fact that the Defence of India Act has already been used for purposes other than those which it was intended to serve, there may well be some misgiving at this arming of the bureaucracy with a new weapon which it may well utilise for its own ends.

"The Searchlight."

We welcome this new bi-weekly from Patna. The journal is owned by a limited liability company. That its directorate includes such well-known public men as the Hon. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. S. Sinha, Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha and Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Husain Khan, is a guarantee that the paper will be conducted along progressive nationalist lines and the comment on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report contained in the first issue, is an earnest of this fact. Thus while saying that the Report "is not a thing to be brushed aside," the journal emphasises that it "has failed to satisfy the vast bulk of educated Indians" and proceeds:

> If it has evoked in some quarters even bitter denunciations and if it has nowhere—no, not even in so-called "Moderate" circles—been accorded an enthusiastic reception, it is due to the fact that the framers of the Report have not risen to the occasion in the sense of displaying that supreme power of imagination, which alone enables a foreigner to get under the skin, so to say, of the people he has got to deal with.

It need hardly be added that the journal starts its career with the deposit of a security under the Press Act!

Federation v. Devolution.

At a time when the question of constitutional readjustments is so much to the fore, Professor Keith has done well, writing in the "Times" in mail week, to emphasize the need for care in handling terms like "Federation" and "Devolution":

> There is one point of fundamental importance to which insufficient attention appears to be paid in most, if not all, recent discussions of the advantages of a federal constitution for the United Kingdom. The arguments which have been adduced in favour of relieving the Imperial Parliament of the duty of dealing with local affairs are of great weight, but the obvious remedy which they support is devolution, not federation. Federation, if used in any accurate sense, involves not merely the existence of legislative bodies other than the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but the grant to these bodies of powers exclusive of those of that Parliament. The question, in fact, which arises is whether the advocates of a federal constitution for the United Kingdom really desire to place the new legislative bodies to be created in the same relation to the Parliament of the United Kingdom as is held by the Provincial Legislatures of Canada and the State Parliaments of Australia towards the Dominion and Commonwealth Parliaments respectively, or in the relation of complete subordination occupied by the Provincial Councils of the Union of South Africa. The establishment of subordinate legislatures, e.g., for Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, would raise no fundamental difficulties, for these bodies though with much wider powers as well as areas of action, would occupy in law essentially the same position as such bodies as county councils. Federation, however, would involve the creation of a formal constitution, and the subjection of the laws passed by Parliament to the power of the Courts to pronounce them ultra vires. Admirable as the constitutions of Canada and Australia are in many respects, having regard to the special needs of these vast territories, it is open to the gravest doubt whether it is wise deliberately to bring upon ourselves the legalism of federal constitutions, when devolution might well meet the actual needs of the situation.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor will hold a durbar at the Government House, Rangoon, on August 14th.

It is understood that H. H. the Raja of Bilaspur has invested two lakhs of rupees in the second Indian War Loan.

Amongst further Royal Silver Wedding gifts, graciously accepted by their Majesties, are five thousand pounds sterling from the Maharaja of Jodhpur for war purposes, and two thousand from the Maharaja of Bikaner for war charities.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of Madras Special Provincial Conference, Mrs. Besant was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Bengal Government has received information that Captain Hugh Lyons son of Mr. P. C. Lyons C.S.I., lately reported missing, is well but prisoner in Germany.

GERMANS RETREAT FROM MARNE.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING BETWEEN MARNE AND RHEIMS.

ENEMY SUPPLIES STOPPED.

ALLIED ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21, 2-30 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The result of our victorious counter-offensive has soon become apparent. The Germans being violently attacked on their right flank and south of the Marne have been compelled to retreat and recross the river. We hold the whole of the south bank. The French and Americans between the Aisne and the Marne continue to make progress and have driven back the enemy who is resisting stubbornly. We have reached Ploisy and Parcy-Tigny and have passed St. Remy-Blanzy and Rozet St. Albin.

Farther south we hold the general line of Priez plateau, north-east of Courchamps. Violent fighting is in progress between the Marne and Rheims.

The French and British troops attacking vigorously encountered large forces. Notwithstanding desperate enemy resistance we gained ground in Courban wood, Ardre valley and towards Ste. Euphraise. The number of prisoners taken since the 18th July, exceeds twenty thousand. Over four hundred guns have been captured.

Our aviators redoubling their efforts multiplied the raids by day and night on the 19th and fiercely fought the enemy forces.

The French and British bombing squadrons making the Marne crossings their chief objective ceaselessly hampered and at some points completely stopped the enemy supplies and this was an important factor in the enemy retreat. By machine-gunning and bombing concentrations of the enemy preparing for a counter-attack and his columns and convoys they inflicted heavy losses. Twenty-four tons of projectiles were dropped during day and 28 tons at night on the Marne and in the rear of the battlefield. Several fires and explosions were observed at stations. Simultaneously infantry aeroplanes marked the advance of our troops and tanks between the Aisne and the Marne, reported the arrival of enemy reserves and participated directly in the battle by machine-gunning the latter.

Twenty-six German aeroplanes were felled and disabled and numerous air fights occurred. Four balloons were set on fire. Everywhere German aviation was inferior.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN PROGRESS.

NEUILLY ST. FRONT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-50 p.m., July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

A French communiqué says:—Yesterday and during the night, French and American troops continued to advance along the major portion of the front between the Aisne and the Marne. We reached Vierzy, passed Monloy wood as far as east of Villershelon, and captured the Neuilly, St. Front and Licy-sur-Clignon. South of the Marne, we drove the enemy back between Possoy and Oeuilly, and gained ground in the direction of the Marne.

17,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TROOPS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-30 a.m. July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

A French communiqué says:—Hitherto, over 17,000 prisoners have been counted, including two colonels and their staffs, 360 guns have been captured, including a battery of eight-inchers.

Aviators on the 18th instant, in conjunction with British squadrons were very active on the whole battlefield. The French felled or disabled twenty machines and set on fire two balloons, while the British destroyed seven machines. Bombers continued their attacks on the Marne crossings, demolished a footbridge and machinegunned, bombed and dispersed the concentration of troops at Oulchy, in Vaux ravine, at Fere-en-Tardenois and at Oeuilly. Projectiles were showed on stations in the rear, causing fires and explosions. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped during the day, 21 during the night. The British dropped 2½ tons.

ENEMY REPULSED.

ALLIES APPROACHING BANK OF MARNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that the Allies are repulsing the Germans on the south bank of the Marne, and are approaching the bank of the river. The Germans are recrossing the Marne and retreating northward.

ENEMY RETREAT ACROSS MARNE.

CONFIRMED BY GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21.

The German retreat across the Marne is confirmed by a German semi-official statement, which laboriously explains that the object of the first crossing of the Marne was to divert the French forces. As this was achieved, it was unnecessary further to hold the ground south of the river. Therefore troops have been withdrawn to fulfil important tasks.

FRANCO-AMERICAN OBJECTIVE.

"FALL OF SOISSONS IMMINENT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

General March in his weekly statement says:—The objective of the French and Americans between the Aisne and the Marne is the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry railway, the control of which would impede the German retreat from the south of the Marne.

General March believes that the Germans prepared the offensive against the British northward on the French front simultaneously with the offensive of the 15th July, but for some reason it failed to materialize.

General March opines that the fall of Soissons is imminent. He says that the significance of events in France is not that the Allies are holding the Germans or gaining ground, but the taking of the offensive which is of the greatest moral value.

ENEMY FORCED FROM ROSSIGNOL WOOD.

17 TONS OF BOMBS FOR ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21, 0-30 a.m.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21

A British communiqué says:—Minor operations in the Hebuterne sector were continued with success. Our pressure compelled the enemy to withdraw from Rossignol Wood, between Hebuterne and Ducquoy. This important local feature is now in our possession. We followed up the enemy, who suffered a number of casualties. The total captures at Meteren were 453 prisoners, ten trench mortars and fifty machine-guns.

Aeroplanes on Friday dropped seventeen tons of bombs on hostile dumps, railway stations and aerodromes. Aviators on one occasion dropped bombs on aerodromes from an height of between 100 and 500 feet. One pilot landed at the aerodrome and machine-gunned hangars before rising. We brought down ten aeroplanes and six balloons. Seven British are missing. Night fliers, in spite of the weather, dropped fourteen tons on railways between Mons and Valenciennes and on the stations at Cambrai, Lille and Seclin. A direct hit was obtained on a train at Seclin.

METEREN HELD BY BRITISH.

ADVANCE S. OF HEBUTERNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-25 p.m., July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

A British communiqué says:—As a result of the operations yesterday, our line in the Meteren sector was advanced on a front of about 4,000 yards, and the village of Meteren, with a group of buildings to south-westward, is now held by the British. On the extreme left, the enemy offered considerable resistance, but at other points our objectives were gained rapidly without difficulty. We took 436 prisoners.

The British carried out a successful night raid, near Beaumont Hamel. Further north, the British, after sharp fighting, pushed the line forward on a front of about one mile southward of Hebuterne There was hostile artillery fire in the neighbourhoods of St. Venant and Ypres.

ZEPPELIN STATION BOMBED.

BRITISH ATTACK AT TONDERN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

COPENHAGEN.—British airmen made a daring attack on the Zeppelin station at Tonberg at 4-30, in the morning yesterday. An eyewitness saw three machines bomb air sheds, and between 20 and 30 bombs, were dropped, four of which hit a great hangar the walls of the latter being constructed of stone and steel, were non-inbammable, but the inside was burnt out and two Zeppelins were destroyed.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA NOT TO BE BEATEN.

"ONLY STAND FIRM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

The Australian Premier, Mr. Hughes, speaking at Cardiff, responding to the toast of the honorary graduates of the University of Wales, at a dinner in the evening, said the Marshal Foche's stroke was the beginning of the end of the war. If the Germans failed now they failed utterly. The Great American Republic could not be beaten, nor could Britain, unless some creeping paralysis attacked the will of the people. They only needed to stand firm, and not create those conditions of peace, which would provoke fresh aggressive wars. After two years' absence, he found the spirit of the people in England better than in 1916; they understood more completely every day what the war meant, spiritually and materially, therefore they were going on; it was a matter of life and death for the dominions and Australia.

ENEMY STATIONS ATTACKED

CHEMICAL WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21.

The Air Ministry states that our air squadrons on Friday night bombed chemical works and docks at Mannheim where a fire broke out also Badische Aniline works. We also effectively bombed two aerodromes, and bombed and machine-gunned trains and road transport. One machine did not return. We attacked Offenburg and Oberndorf on Saturday, and hit an engine shed at the former. Bursts were observed on factories and railways at the latter. Our formations were heavily attacked. We destroyed one machine and drove down two. Three of ours did not return.

ADMIRALTY'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21

The Admiralty states that aeroplanes, despatched from a detachment of the Grand Fleet, operating off the Jutland Coast, yesterday morning, carried out two attacks on Zeppelin sheds at Tonberg in Schelswig. All machines, but one, reached the objective, and we secured direct hits on a large double shed which was completely destroyed. Two other sheds were hit, but owing to fierce anti-aircraft fire and volume of smoke emitted from one it was impossible to observe whether the destruction was complete. The attacks were made from the height of between seven-hundred and a thousand feet. Four British aeroplanes did not return, three of them landing in Danish territory. It is assumed that two Zeppelins were destroyed.

FURTHER AMERICAN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21, 9-50 a.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 22.

An American communiqué dated the 20th July says: Between the Aisne and the Marne we again broke the enemy's resistance and continued to advance taking many additional prisoners.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 22.

In this afternoon communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We captured a few prisoners and machine-guns during night raids and patrol encounters south-westward of La Bassée and in Merville and Dickebusch sectors.

NEW FRENCH GENERAL.

IN COMMAND OF BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

Correspondents in France mention that the new French General Degoutte is commanding the southern army in the present battle.

EVENTS ON WEST FRONT.

GERMAN CHAGRIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 21.

AMSTERDAM.—German newspapers do not conceal the chagrin at the events on West front.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent after referring to false hopes entertained in Germany about the new offensive says, it is no longer necessary to conceal the fact that German deserters utilised their knowledge of planned operations to betray the Fatherland. It is impossible to deny that the offensive has failed and the German people anxiously but patiently await the new decisions demanded by the situation.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

Considerable German activity is reported in Flanders. Thousands of young recruits and over two hundred aviators have been sent to the front and much repaired war material is being transported southwards.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNT STABEL.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21.

An Italian communiqué says:—Our detachments at Adamello captured Mount Stabel, and completely re-occupied Cornodicavento. The enemy left many dead and numerous prisoners in our hands, besides large quantity of war material. The enemy attacked eastward of Hill 1050 in Macedonia. We firmly held up the thrust and counter-attacking, compelled the enemy to retire in disorder

A TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 21.

The Admiralty states that the transport Barunga bound for Australia with unfit Australians on board was torpedoed and sunk on the 15th July. There were no casualties.

ENEMY REPULSED IN CERNA BEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The enemy in Cerna bend attempted several raids on Italian positions, but was brilliantly repulsed. The Bulgarians lost heavily.

BRITISH SLOOP SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 21.

A British sloop was torpedoed and sunk on the 16th July. No officers were saved and only twelve of the crew.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20th, 12-35 a.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 21.

A wireless German official message says: Between the Aisne and the Marne the French penetrated by surprise our front lines at isolated points and pressed us back.

"FRENDENBLATT" RENOUNCES FOREIGN OFFICE SUBSIDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 22.

The "Cologne Gazette's" Vienna correspondent says: The semi-official "Frendenblatt" has renounced the Foreign Office subsidy in order to retain a free hand towards the Austrian Government. The Foreign Office had complained of the paper's attitude and demanded that it should at least be neutral.

ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS BOMBARDED.

SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR GERMANS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19, 8 p.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 20.

Latest news, early this evening, is that the French are still in the outskirts of Soissons. In the northern sector they have captured 7,000 prisoners and thirty guns The enemy is tenaciously resisting in centre and south, where, however, eighteen guns and many thousands of prisoners have been taken. It is impossible yet to judge the full effect of the counter-stroke: but it may profoundly alter the whole position on the Champagne and Rheims front.

The French are now bombarding important enemy roads and communications along which German reinforcements, munitions and supplies have to come to the Rheims salient. The cutting of the railway prevents effective cooperation between the Germans north and south of the Aisne, and it is going to be a serious problem for the Germans to remain in this salient. Another important factor is that the Crown Prince's reserves must be gradually being absorbed and an adjustment of their line will be necessary if the French retain their gains. However, the situation for the Allies is not free from anxiety. Rupprecht still possesses formidable reserves which cannot long remain inactive against the British. It has now been definitely ascertained that not more than thirty divisions were used in the German offensive, twenty-three of which were drawn from general reserve. The Germans yesterday recaptured Prunay.

SPECIAL BERAR CONFERENCE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, July 18.

The special Berar Provincial Conference has been settled for Akola. The Reception Committee has been formed with the Hon. Mr. Mahajani as Chairman. A working committee representing all shades of opinions has been formed.

INDIAN CAVALRY IN PALESTINE.

THEIR ADMIRABLE CHARGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine describing the charge of the Indian cavalry mentioned in a communiqué on the 15th July, says:—The enemy took up a position astride of the Wadi and it was decided to charge their flanks from the north and the south. Indian and Imperial Service troops galloped to the southern end and got among the Turks and Germans with lances killing sixty and capturing thirty-five including the Turkish Commander and two machine-guns. The charge was carried out with great dash. The Turks rushed into broken ground and fled into the hills.

NO FURTHER INCREASE IN PAY OF INDIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that no further increase in pay of the Indian Army was being considered.

CELEBRATION OF 4TH JULY.

AMERICA'S THANKS TO EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

President Wilson has sent a message on behalf of the Americans thanking the British Empire for celebration on the 4th July.

REPORT OF JAPAN'S DECISION.

TO INTERVENE IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

TOKIO.—It is reported that the Government has decided to intervene in Siberia and that necessary measures are being taken.

CHOLERA RAGING IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., July 21.

A Russian communiqué says that there are 224 known cases and 78 suspected cases of cholera in Moscow, and 120 cases in Petrograd.

BRATIANO TO BE PROSECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

AMSTERDAM.—The Roumanian Chamber decided by 115 votes to prosecute Bratiano, the Government thus yielding to Germany's demand for the punishment of ministers who decided on Roumanian participation in the war.

LICHNOWSKY'S EXCLUSION.

SUPPORTED BY MAJORITY IN PRUSSIAN UPPER HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Dusseldorfer Nachrichten" states that the majority in the Prussian Upper Houses has voted for the permanent exclusion of Lichnowsky from the Upper House. The minority favoured temporary exclusion.

WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

Owing to operatives' contention that it would mean continuous unemployment of a large number of men, the operation of the Cotton Control Boards "playing off" the order has been postponed for a fortnight from the 20th July for further consideration of the whole question of part time in Lancashire cotton trade. Two thousand workers in Wigan cotton mills have struck owing to the dispute as to whether the recent twenty-five per cent. advance in wages is on present or pre-war wages basis.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S DEATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 21.

WASHINGTON.—A German aviator has confirmed Quentin Roosevelt's death. President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy to Col. Roosevelt.

SPANISH MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 22.

MADRID.—The Minister of Marine has resigned.

MR. ASAF ALI'S TRIAL.

EVIDENCE OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 19.

The following is a verbatim report of the evidence recorded in Mr. Asaf Ali's case on the 17th instant.

The first prosecution witness Khan Saheb Hamiduddin, Inspector of Police, Delhi City, said:—I received this notice Exh. P.A. for service on the accused. I handed it to my Sub-Inspector with instructions to effect service on the accused. He returned it to me. The order effecting service of the notice was given to me on the 12th June, the date 12th December is a clerical mistake. The Sub-Inspector returned the notice the same day. Cross-examination was reserved.

Sub-Inspector Sarfaraz Ali Khan, the second witness, said:—I received Exh. P. A. on the 12th June from my Inspector sahib for effecting service on the accused. I served on Mr. Asaf Ali and I left a copy with him and obtained his signature on this which is the original. I know Mr. Asaf Ali and he is standing there in front.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Sat Narayan, Inspector of Police C. I. D. Delhi, who then deposed said:—I know the Home Rule League office in Delhi and I went to search that office on the 2nd July and I produced a register (Exh. P. B.) and a pack of 9th forms (Exh. P. C.). I asked for these papers saying if they are not handed over I would search the premises. The exhibits were handed over.

Mr. Davar: How is this made relevant? The question is whether Mr. Asaf Ali addressed the meeting.

Magistrate (to Public Prosecutor): What is the purport of this evidence?

Public Prosecutor: It is relevant in this way; the meeting which took place on the 16th June was a meeting of the members of the League. The prosecution alleges that the League is a public body and therefore the meeting was a public meeting. We will show that out of 500 embers of the League about 300 attended that day. The forms contained the names of those who joined the League either that day or the day before or the day after and the forms prove that on the 16th June 25 or 30 members joined the League.

Magistrate (to Mr. Davar): May I take it that you now admit this is relevant?

Mr. Davar: To show what?

Magistrate: That a number of persons joined for the express purpose of attending this meeting.

Mr. Davar: That I don't admit.

Magistrate: That is the prosecution case and that is how they make it relevant.

Mr. Davar: You will note my objection.

Magistrate: Very well.

The examination-in-chief continued and witness said:—When I went to the Home Rule League office I had with me two witnesses and Lala Shankar Lal, the Secretary of the Home Rule League. Lala Shankar Lal accompanied me, at my request. The name of witnesses I took are, Rang Bihari Lal and Lala Ram Nath and I obtained the signatures of Lala Shankar Lal and the two witnesses on Exh. P. B.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Rang Bihari Lal, the fourth witness, stated:—Exh. P. B. bears my signature and I signed it in the office of the Home Rule League on the 20th July. I was called there by the police as a witness. What actually happened was that a policeman came to call me saying the Inspector sahib had sent for me. I went to the *kotwali* and was there asked by the Inspector to accompany him. Exh. P B was in the house of the Secretary and he went and fetched it. The Secretary put his signature on it in my presence. Exh. P C was recovered from the League office at the same time.

Cross-examination was reserved.

MEETING ON THE 15TH JUNE.

Laxminarain, Sarafh deposed: I know Lachminarain Dharamsala and I had occasion to go there on the 15th and 16th June last. On the 15th a meeting of the Home Rule League was held there. It was after 7 p.m., I went there with the express object of attending the meeting. I did not count the numbers, but there were many people present, more than five or seven hundred, Lectures etc, were delibered at the meeting. I also went there on the 16th. On the 15th I learnt that it was a public meeting (jalsam).

Public Prosecutor (interrupting): That is not an answer to my question and my question is, did you attend the meeting on the 16th?

I went there in the evening. I cannot give the time as I had no watch with me. It was after lamp-light. When I reached there there were a few men inside, but subsequently the number went up to about 200. I left the meeting before it ended. Lectures were delivered at that meeting also. I do not know the speakers, but several men spoke. I know Mr. Asaf Ali, whom I identify, I had seen in the meeting of the 15th and the 16th. Mr. Asaf Ali did not address the meeting on the 15th, but he did speak at the following day's meeting. I was present till the meeting ended on the 15th.

Questioned by the Public Prosecutor at the instance of the magistrate witness said: On the 15th I learnt that the meeting was a public meeting but that to be held on the 16th could be attended by members only of the Home Rule League. As I wanted to attend all meetings quite regularly and I was desirous of attending the meeting of the 16th I became a member on the 15th and as such attended the meeting on the 16th and I signed my membership form and this is it. It bears my signatures (P C 1). I went to the gentleman who was filling in the forms and told him that I wished to become a member. I paid the subscription money and signed the form.

Cross-examination was reserved.

A PHYSICIAN'S EVIDENCE.

The sixth prosecution witness Aiyubali, physician said:—I know Lachminarain's dharamsala in Delhi. I went there on the 16th June last. I was there shortly before 8 p.m. and what happened was that I was

(Continued on page 8.)

GOVERNMENT AND REFORM SCHEME.

OPINION OF LOCAL GOVTS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Government of India have issued the following circular letter to all local Governments:—

I am directed to address you on the subject of the proposals contained in the report by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on Indian constitutional reforms. The Government of India will be glad if you will take an early opportunity of examining these proposals and of initiating such steps as will enable you to furnish the Government of India with your views as early as possible. The ground covered in the report is extremely wide, but the actual constructive proposals are confined to chapters 8 to 11. Chapter 10 deals entirely with the problems presented by the Native States and is outside the scope of the present reference. In so far as Local Governments and Administrations are concerned in the proposals contained in that chapter, they will be consulted separately by the Foreign and Political Department. A number of miscellaneous questions are discussed in chapter 11, and in regard to them also separate references will, where necessary, be made. You have already been addressed on the subject of the financial relations between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments, provincial taxation and provincial borrowing, and in replying to the present letter, no reference need be made to the proposals contained in paragraphs 201 to 211 of the report.

"OPINIONS OF OFFICIALS AND NO NON-OFFICIALS."

The proposals on which I am now to invite an expression of opinion are therefore those contained in paragraphs 212 to 295. Many of the questions discussed in those paragraphs have been before the public for a considerable time, and the Government of India will proceed on the assumption that all Local Governments and Administrations will be able to communicate their considered opinions on the proposals by the 1st November at the latest. With this object I am to suggest that as regards individuals, you should consult only selected officials and no non-officials, and that you should impress on the public associations and bodies, from whom you may consider it advisable to invite an expression of their views, that it is of the utmost importance that they should take the subject into immediate consideration, as it is essential that the Government of India should receive these views with as little delay as possible. It will greatly facilitate the examination and consideration of the opinions, submitted by Local Governments and Administrations, if these are arranged so far as possible in the order in which the subjects are dealt with in the report. With reference to the correspondence ending with the Home Department Letter, No. B78, dated the 11th June 1918, I am to say that it will not now be necessary for the Government of India to be supplied with the detailed proposals on the subject of administrative devolution, which they asked for in paragraph 13 of the Home Department Letter No. 248, dated the 11th December 1917.

MATERIAL FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

It will, however, be necessary for to be prepared beforehand with the material which will be required by the Committee, whose appointment is contemplated in paragraph 238 of the report, and whose investigations it will be seen will cover far wider ground than that of the reference of December, 11, 1917, and I am to ask that this material may be collected with as little delay as possible.

(Message incomplete.)

RECRUITING MEETING AT NADIAD.

MR. GANDHI ON THE FIRST DUTY OF A PATRIOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, July 19.

A very successful recruiting meeting was held at Nadiad on July 18th, presided over by the Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Northern Division. All the district officials and a large number of the leading non-official gentlemen of Kaira were present.

In opening the proceedings the Collector explained that the meeting had been called in order to consider what steps should be taken to increase the number of the recruits from the district, and in order that those who were present might bring to notice the difficulties they had met with in recruiting works, and any suggestions they had for their removal. The speakers dwelt upon the necessity for unofficial co-operation, and for a vigorous propaganda in villages in order to counteract the mistaken ideas which prevail on the subject of recruitment, and to remove the profound ignorance of everything connected with the war which exists among the general body of the people. Special interest was lent to the proceedings by the speech delivered by Mr. M. K. Gandhi who has been recently doing a great deal of spade work in this direction in the Kaira villages. He pointed out how 200 years of disease had weakened the martial spirit of the people of Gujarat, and emphasised the necessity of recognising this fact as a preliminary to the work of recruitment. While fully appreciating the difficulties before him, he was determined to see them through, as he had recognised since he attended the Delhi War Conference that recruiting work was the first duty of an Indian patriot in these times. He had received invitations from many parts of India to go and help them in their recruiting campaign, but he could not do so with a clear conscience while his own people of Gujarat hung back.

Interesting speeches were also made by the Rev. Father da Silva, Mr. Gopaldas Desai, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Bapalal Maneklal, Mr. Ramsingh, Mr. Gokaldas Talati Mr. Vallavbhai Patel, and the Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt.

A resident of the district who had just returned from a year's duty with the Labour Corps in France gave a short account of his experiences there, and stated that he was fully satisfied with the conditions of service and was prepared to go back at any time.

ROWLATT COMMISSION REPORT.

PUNJAB PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 21.

Commenting on the Rowlatt Committee report the "Punjabi" says:—These recommendations if given effect to would, practically speaking, place the personal libetry of the individual at the mercy of the unscrupulous C.I.D. officers and of unsympathetic officials ignorant of the language and habits and customs of the people. The paper adds the majority of people of the country still have faith in constitutional agitation. Only a handful of misguided men believe in a different policy. If revolutionary tendencies are to be counteracted Government should give up their present policy of repression and distrust and place more confidence in the people of this country. A Government, which called itself a civilised government could never approve of measures like those suggested by the Rowlatt Committee.

The "Tribune" says:—If the summary gives an adequate idea of the actual findings the worst apprehensions of those, who sounded a warning note as soon as the Committee was appointed, have been abundantly justified. It was said that the Committee would do little or no good. Not only we discover no germ of good in the summary of the report but it contains great potentiality for mischief. Most of the recommendations are such that the public can adopt but one attitude in regard to them which is that of strong and unqualified condemnation.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The "Pioneer" says:—The Report of the Rowlatt Committee is calculated to have a sobering effect on the impatient idealists. It contains matter which will impress all responsible men and which certainly should lead to the relegation into the background of some, who profess to voice the aspirations and ideals of the Indian people. The masterly account, given in the Report before us, of the rise and progress of revolutionary movement in Bengal and the terrible record of murder and outrage which accompanied it, constitutes an overwhelming justification for special measures resorted to in order to suppress the criminal conspiracies disclosed. The Report offers an overwhelming proof of the necessity of permanent legislation to provide for the period when the special powers with which the Government has armed itself for the duration of the war come to an end.

PATRIKA'S SCATHING CRITICISM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The morning papers publish long extracts from the Rowlatt Committee Report with editorial comments summarising the recommendations. The "Englishman" says these recommendations are wise and should lead to a signal change in the conduct of revolutionary trials, leading to a more effective mode of dealing with anarchy. But far more important, in a way, is the proof, the Committee provides, of the existence of political crime and its consequent support of the actions of the Government of Bengal in many directions that have been irresponsibly and malevolently criticised.

The "Statesman" says:—"The historical chapters of the Report are as interesting as any romance of Robert Louis Stevenson, and the marvel is that the results of so much patient and desperate intrigue, such skilful propaganda and so much misguided enthusiasm were not far more serious than they proved to be. Speaking generally, the Report justifies what has been done to cope with seditious crime and advises the maintenance of the procedure in a somewhat modified form."

The "Patrika" says:—"As we said the other day it would fall like a bombshell in our midst. One cannot go through it without feeling that the people have been living during the last many years in a country, honeycombed with seditionists, anarchists, revolutionaries, and so forth. Of course, they were not aware of this dangerous state of things, but the Report of the Committee will open their eyes to this ghastly fact. Some of the suggestions of the Committee will simply take away the breath of the Indian public."

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 21.

In noticing the Rowlatt Committee Report, the "Madras Mail" says:—The Report is far too long and comprehensive to be dealt with off-handed, but the outstanding fact emerging from it is that the extraordinary action taken by the Government of India in conjunction with the Local Governments to deal with the revolutionary movements in India has been entirely justified and that is all that we need for the present to emphasise.

The "Hindu" says:—With regard to the recommendations of the Committee the extraordinary powers given to the executive by the proposals over and above those at present possessed by them, are such that if they are accepted and acted upon, there will be very little left of the priceless gift of liberty in India.

"Justice" says:—It is an interesting and exhaustive document indeed.

THE REFORMS REPORT.

"IMPOSSIBLE OF ACCEPTANCE."

RESOLUTION OF MADRAS MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 19.

Mr. K. Vyasa Rao delivered the last of the series of lectures on the Reform proposals this evening at Triplicane under the presidency of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyangar. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Vyasa Rao moved the following resolution: "That this meeting feels constrained to place on record that the leading proposals of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report resting, as it admittedly does, on the assumption that the people of this country are not yet fit to share in the responsibility of maintaining peace, order and good government in their country, are impossible of acceptance. This meeting is further of opinion that the said proposals are calculated to unnecessarily hamper the early realisation of responsible government whatever the absence of essential elements of good government in this country. This meeting further urges that steps should be taken in all parts of India for enlightening the British public on Indian opinion of the Reform proposals."

Mr. Parthasarathi Iyengar, a member of the Servants of India Society, moved an amendment to the effect that the words "without modifications" be added after "impossible of acceptance" in the first sentence of the resolution. His reasons were that they should respect the opinions of the veteran congressmen and leaders like Mr. Gandhi, and that they should not arrive at a decision without consulting their Mahomedan brethren. The amendment was opposed by Rao Sahib Venkatranga Rao and some others on the ground that no modification was possible as the whole Report was based on the assumption that Indians were not fit for self-government. The amendment, when put to vote, was carried by a majority, three voting against it.

"SOME DEMANDS CONCEDED."

HON. YAKUB HASSAN'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 19.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan, Secretary of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, in a communication to the press, regarding the Reform proposals, says that he is gratified to see some of the things, that the Congress and the League had been agitating for, are conceded, as it were, by a stroke of the pen. The modification of the control of Parliament and the Secretary of State, placing the salary of the Secretary of State on Home Estimates, appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons for Indian affairs, and the establishment in India of a Privy Council, and all that is indeed welcome.

After reviewing the Scheme, Mr. Hasan concludes: "It will be seen that the Scheme, on the whole, is not so bad as to deserve the wholesale condemnation meted out to it in certain quarters nor is it so perfect as to be acceptable without some important improvement and modification." He believes the proposals to be the result of a sincere desire, no doubt, created by the comradeship of the war on the part of the British nation to make India contented and strong and this desire is translated into practical proposals by Mr. Montagu, whom they hailed only the other day as their promised saviour.

DISCUSSION ON REFORM PROPOSALS.

AT MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

A meeting of the Mahajana Sabha was held this evening, Mr. S. Kasturinanga Iyenger presiding. Discussion took place regarding the question whether the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme could be improved and rendered acceptable. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, in opening the debate, said that the whole report breathed distrust of the Indian people and their administrative capacity. The report laid down the proposition that it was the duty of Government to protect the interests of the masses and in order to discharge the essential functions of Government they (the Government) should retain power. If they carefully scrutinised the reform proposals there was not the ghost of a chance of making any improvement on the proposed scheme without, at the same time striking at the root of the principle on which it had proceeded. It was better, therefore, to improve the Congress-League Scheme in the light of criticism. They had stated in the report that responsible government technically meant parliamentary government. Hence it was useless to improve the reform proposals.

The Hon. B. N. Sarma pointed out that responsible government suggested that they should place before the British public an improved form of the Congres-League Scheme.

Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, T. Prakasam, K. Vyasa Rao, and T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer supported the rejection of the scheme.

Mr. C. Selva Raja said that the proposals were capable of improvement. The framers of the scheme wished to see responsibility begin from the bottom upwards and it should be looked at from a non-partisan view.

Mr. Kasturinanga Iyengar, in conclusion, pointed out that there was none who could look at the reforms from a party feeling and that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme entirely differed from the fundamental principles which they had asked for in the Congress-League Scheme.

At a meeting of the ladies, presided over by Mrs. Cross Barret, it was decided to coordinate the ladies' war work in Bangalore.

PROCEEDINGS OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 19.

The Viceroy has received from the Secretary of State the following telegram:—

CONGRATULATIONS TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

On the return of the Dominion members from France, the Imperial Conference reassembled for the 7th meeting on July 8th, and first passed an address of congratulation to the King and Queen on ther Silver Wedding, expressing its fervent wish and prayed their Majesties might be long spared to live and reign over an Empire, united in loyalty to its King and Queen. In reply to the address, later in the day, his Majesty said that it afforded great pleasure to the Queen and himself that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and other Oversea representatives were present at the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's, and express their prayer that blessings of peace may be restored, soon under Divine Providence, bringing again that reunion of home life which is the basis of the well being of the whole Empire.

IMPERIAL BUREAU OF MYCOLOGY.

This meeting was occupied mainly with certain economic and financial questions arising after the war, and certain resolutions of a confidential nature were passed. The desirability of establishing an Imperial Bureau of Mycology for the purpose of investigating fungoid diseases was agreed to in a further resolution, contributions to such a bureau being made by Governments of the Empire.

IMPERIAL STATISTICS BUREAU.

The 8th meeting was held on July 10th. The first business at this meeting was a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the question of double income-tax. The concessions made to Oversea Dominions under the Finance Act of 1916 and subsequent Acts were explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was generally agreed that further action during the war was impracticable, but the opinion expressed last year was reiterated, viz., that the whole question called for a review immediately after its conclusion, and that in order to remedy the present unsatisfactory position an amendment of the law should be made. Imperial statistics was the next subject discussed, and the Conference passed a resolution approving of the proposal of the Dominions Royal Commission to hold a conference of statisticians after the war, such conference to consider the establishment of an Imperial Statistics Bureau under the supervision of an inter-Imperial committee. This meeting passed a further resolution dealing with Imperial news service. It was stated in the resolution that the Conference was impressed with the importance of securing an adequate news service, available for all parts of the British Empire, and supply of such through British sources. His Majesty's Government were requested by the Conference to formulate a scheme and submit it for consideration of the Governments, which were represented at the Conference. The desirability of a British News Service of Canada and Newfoundland was particularly emphasised in the discussion of this question.

DEVELOPMENT OF DYE INDUSTRY.

The 9th meeting was held on July 11th. The first resolution which was passed, dealt with the action taken and contemplated by his Majesty's Government with a view to freeing the industry of the United Kingdom from dependence on German dye-stuffs, and it was recommended that other Governments of the Empire should consider without delay, what steps can be taken to co-operate with the efforts of the Imperial Government to promote successful development of the dye industry in the British Empire, thus avoiding enemy domination over essential industries. The next question considered by the Conference was inter-Imperial communications. They accepted in principle the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board, to deal with the question of ocean freight rates. A committee was appointed by the Conference to frame a detailed scheme for such a board and also to consider the best machinery for promoting the development of Imperial communications to best advantage, with special reference to the probable size of vessels and consequent demands upon harbour accommodation for the purpose of Imperial requirements. In deference to the resolution, handed in by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, it was stated in the last resolution passed at this meeting that the Conference considered it desirable for the purpose of encouraging Imperial trade that the present facilities for inter-Imperial parcels delivery should be improved and co-ordinated, and the preparation of a detailed scheme for the promotion of this object was recommended.

THEFT OF LEATHER CASE.

EUROPEAN CHARGED IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 20.

An European, named John Dean, calling himself Sergeant-Major, Hebal Camp, Bangalore, was produced before the Senior Presidency Magistrate of the Georgetown Police Court, on a charge of having stolen a leather attache case containing fountain pens, etc., from the gentlemen's waiting room at the Madras Central Railway Station last night, the property of Mr. J. H. Abraham, Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Printing Press, Dharwar. The Magistrate remanded the accused till the 25th instant, to verify his story from the military authorities at Bangalore.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL MATCH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A charity match, the locals v. visitors, organised by the Indian Football Association authorities in aid of war charities ended in a win for the locals by a goal to nil.

ANTIVARI BOMBARDED.

ITALIAN NAVAL EXPLOIT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., July 20.

An Italian naval communiqué says:—A large squadron of Italian seaplanes bombed the military works and ships at Antivari, causing serious damage.

A British air squadron effectively bombed military works at Cattaro.

ALIENS BILL IN COMMONS.

NEW CLAUSE EMBODIED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons the Government accepted the new clause in the Aliens Bill, providing that no certificate of naturalisation should be granted for a period of five years after the war to any subject of the present enemy countries, unless he be of a race which was opposed to his Government.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill.

WAR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

QUESTION OF EXCHANGE OF BRITISH AND INDIAN PRISONERS IN COMMONS

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck asked whether in view of the urgency of securing exchange of British and Indian prisoners in Turkey in order to avoid further high death rate in the winter would the Government consider without delay what proposals it would make to Turkey.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that this question would be taken up as soon as the British delegate returned from The Hague.

PURCHASE OF AN INDIAN EXCHANGE BANK

OPPOSED BY INDIA OFFICE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 20.

"The Times" says there is reason to believe that on the recommendation of the Inchcape and Colwyn Committee on Banking Amalgamation, the Government has definitely refused to sanction the proposed purchase of an Indian exchange bank by a large London joint stock bank. It is rumoured that the India Office objected to the scheme.

AMERICANS' FULL CO-OPERATION.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., July 20.

A telegram from Washington, says:—Mr. Baker, Minister of War, states that the Americans co-operate with the French, both as complete divisions and as battalions in the French divisions.

CELEBRATIONS IN NEW YORK.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., July 20.

NEW YORK.—Brokers on the Stock Exchange gave cheers for the success on the West Front and the prices rose. The Mayor ordered the city hall bells to be rung for fifteen minutes in the afternoon in celebration of the victorious Allied advance.

REJOICINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., July 20.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated 17th, says that the Legislative Assembly gave cheers for the favourable news from France and also for the King.

ALLIED AID TO RUSSIA.

POWERS IN CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., July 21.

NEW YORK.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that the negotiations continue between the United States, Britain, France and Japan regarding the character of the aid to be given to Russia, but no agreement has been reached.

REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

LADY DOCTOR IN HOSPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

A Mysore correspondent reports in a local paper an accident to Dr. Miss Allen. It appears that on the 16th instant, when inflating a punctured tyre of a cycle a loaded revolver which, it is said, she carried in her pocket went off, the bullet entering the body. She was immediately removed to the hospital and operated on and the bullet extricated. She admitted to the police that the occurrence was purely accidental.

MR. ASAF ALI'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

passing along that road when I noticed a number of men going in. I asked what it was all about and I was told that it was a Home Rule League meeting and I said I would attend it. The man whom I spoke to asked me if I was a member. I said I was not but I would become one. I was then given a form which I filled in and paid Rs. 1/4 which, it seems, was demanded from me as my subscription and attended the meeting. This is the form. It bears my signature (P. C. 2). There were about 200 people present at the meeting. A European lady presided and lectures were delivered. Among the speakers were Babu Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram. The meeting lasted till about 11 p.m. The proceedings had commenced shortly after 8.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Dina, barber, the next witness said:—I know Lachminarain Dharamsala. I had gone there on 16th June last to attend a meeting. Admission tickets were obtained for Rs. 1/4 and I paid the amount and attended the meeting the ticket being sold at the gate. I signed this form (P. C. 3) after paying Rs. 1/4. There were about 250 to 300 men present. Lectures were delivered at the meeting. Three or four men delivered lectures. Perhaps Mr. Asaf Ali was one of them.

The Magistrate suggested to the Public Prosecutor to clear up what the man meant by admission tickets and whether he understood he was becoming a member of the League.

The examination continued and witness said:—When I wanted to attend I was told that the admission fee was Rs. 1/4. I paid it, and I signed the form as I was asked to do at that time. I did not understand anything beyond the fact that I paid the Rs. 1/4 for attending that particular meeting. I did not read the papers that I signed.

Cross-examination was reserved.

To Court: I am sure Mr. Asaf Ali did deliver a lecture.

WITNESS'S IGNORANCE OF WHAT WAS SPOKEN.

Kishore Lal, shopkeeper, said:—I arrived in Delhi last month. I brought my wife with me for treatment. Both of us stayed in Lachminarain's dharamsala. I stayed there for three days. There were others also staying there. I had to pay nothing for my stay there and I had not stayed in this dharamsala before this. I do not remember how many days ago it was that I stayed there. During the evenings I used to stay at home. I saw one meeting there during my stay. There were about 300 or 400 people present. I do not know what happened at the meeting. They were speaking, but what I cannot say. I do not know who were speaking. One man was speaking at a time. There are many rooms in the dharamsala. I cannot say how many. Cross-examination was reserved.

Champal Singh, now unemployed, said:—I had occasion to come to Delhi last month. I arrived on the 6th or 7th June. I put up in Lachminarain's dharamsala and I stayed there for two or three days and then went to Alwar. I returned to Delhi on the 13th or 14th. I stayed there till the 26th and I did not pay any rent during my stay there. At the time there were several people staying there. The number of people staying there varies from 50 to 100. Nobody pays rent there. During my letter stay there two meetings were held. The first was held a day or two after my return. The second was held on the following day. At the second meeting about 100 or 150 persons were present. The meeting was a Home Rule meeting. Lectures were delivered at the meeting. Accused also delivered a speech. I was up on the roof and I could hear only partly what was said. (*Kuch sunar deta tha kuch nehin sunai deta tha*) and the meeting was held in the courtyard. Cross-examination was reserved.

LAST PROSECUTION WITNESS.

O. G. Mamtaz Ali, police constable, said:—I keep the register containing the names of visitors that stay in the sarais and dharamsalas in Delhi. I keep it for the first half of the month and another man keeps it for the second half. I produce the register and also a copy of the names of those that stayed in the Lachminarain dharamsala. The entries up to the 15th June are in my hand. From the 16th the entries are in the hand of Sukhdev. I cannot say if Sukhdev is in Delhi. The register remains in my custody. Entries were put in (C. P. D.) and the Register was put in (P. E.). Cross-examination was reserved.

Magistrate: Do you close your case?

Publice Prosecutor:—Yes, I close my case.

INFLUENZA ABATING IN CALCUTTA.

BUT RAGING IN DISTRICTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The influenza epidemic has abated to a great extent in Calcutta and normal work has been resumed in all public offices and mercantile firms though the mills, factories, work shops and other labour employing places are working still shorthanded. It is expected that in a week normal conditions will be restored. The Calcutta Health Officer announces sixteen deaths in the town from the new disease during the week ending 13th instant. The disease is now spreading in the interiors. Reports reaching from almost all the districts, show that it is raging there in an epidemic form and in some places has dislocated business.

IMPRESSION IN PARIS.

GERMANS SHOOT THEIR LAST BOLT.'

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., July 20.

PARIS.—The news of the splendid counter-offensive spread rapidly. The Parisians are overjoyed and the general opinion is that the Germans have shot their last bolt.

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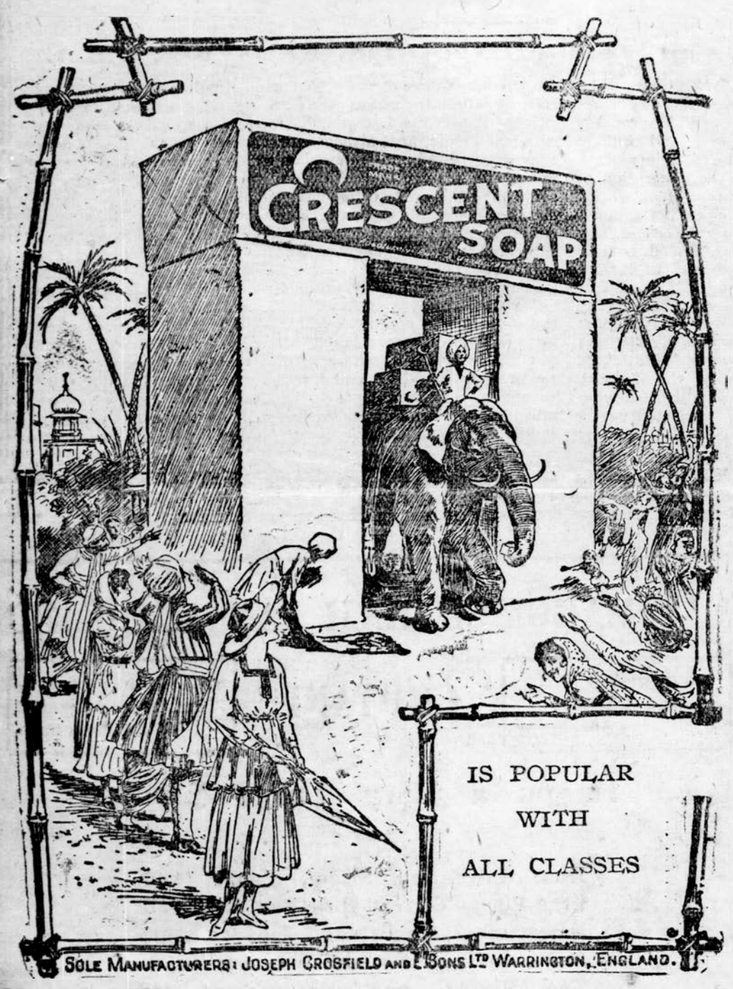

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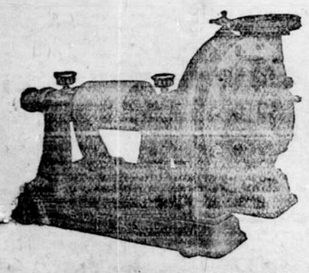

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MR. HARKISHEN LAL AND PEOPLE'S BANK.

HIS LETTER OF DEFENCE.

LAHORE. July 17.

It will be remembered that on 12th July the Official Liquidator of Amritsar Bank, Limited (in liquidation) made a petition before the Insolvency Judge, Lahore, to declare Mr. Harkishen Lal, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, insolvent under Provincial Insolvency Act, and 25th July was fixed for preliminary hearing. Since then Mr. Harkishen Lal has sent the following telegram to the Liquidator of the People's Bank of India, Lahore:—

7, Ferozepore Road,
Lahore:
Sunday 14-7-1918.

To Ernest Dignasse Esq.,
Liquidator, People's Bank of India,
Lahore.

I have learnt you filed a petition for my adjudication as insolvent in Small Cause Court on the 12th instant. You are ignoring the trust Arrangements of 1914, Craikmemo of 1915, your letters of 1916, negotiations of 1917, my letters and petitions of 30th April, 2nd, 6th, 10th, and 15th May, and your letter of 17th May. You are showing inexcusable haste in all matters.

I will oppose the petition, if my resources restricted by unfair and unjustified prohibitory orders allow, as the petition is vexatious, unwarranted, illegal and based on false allegations and against the interests of the banks Creditors and shareholders, who should now bestir themselves, I think, as their interests are being sacrificed for ends other than mere and pure liquidation. If any justice is left in the Punjab I shall succeed. I offer you once again without prejudice an opportunity of amicable settlement and this will amen either one of the three alternatives of my letter of May 16th last, or fourthly transfer to you at the day's market prices my properties in lands houses outstandings shares deposits moveables businesses of Timber and milling, taking goodwill and profits into account and where prices are not mutually arranged reference to expert arbitration will be acceptable to me. I reserve option to re-purchase for cash any properties so transfered within three months of the transfer. Interest to be given up by you as this will secure you payments two years before due time. My resources and holdings are sufficient to discharge my liabilities in full I am also prepared to negotiate the Spinning and Amrik Singh matters.

A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Just one more case to add to a very nice little collection. A fellow in this Camp arrived from England on leave to this country his home being in Calcutta. He arrived on the 13th May and upto date has had four days at home. His furlough paper was lost through no fault of his own, as his papers were all sealed and not handed to him till he arrived in Bombay when he noticed it was not amongst them. He got home however for four days, but the authorities at Calcutta refused to recognise his leave and sent him to this internment Camp and he has here since, the heads at Poona taking apparently no interest whatever in his case. If it were not for his Company office he would not have got as far as he has done now, which is not so very far after all but merely consists of *begging* for a month *at...home!* (Calcutta) and this after two years and four months in France.

Surely they could have let him proceed to his home while enquiries were being made. On the face of it, it seems obvious that the man came on leave. He has papers to show his authority for the embarking at Southampton and surely the Government at home would not go to the trouble of sending one man all the way of India for no apparent reason unless his home was there. He is due to go back to France next month and it seems as though he will have to go without seeing his people.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTER OF THE PRISONERS

THE HOME RULE YEAR BOOK.

In view of the paucity of Year Books in India, Mr. P. T. Chandra is arranging to issue a Home Rule Year Book. From the draft contents, a copy of which has been forwarded to us, we find that besides statistical, political and social information, a "Who's Who" will be included and Home Rule and Congress League directories put in. Among the contributors to the book are Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Dr. H. S. Gour, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. L. G. Khare, Babu Pyuish Kumar Ghose, Mr. Amal Home, Mr. Jeramdas Doulatram and Mrs. Dorothy Jinrajdasa. The task of collecting information in this country is not easy, and this Mr. Chandra recognises, but he reckons on public co-operation. The enterprise seems to us to be valuable, and Home Rule Leagues, Muslim Leagues, Congress Committees and other public bodies ought to give him all the information he may require. Any information relating to the publication of this work, can be had from Mr. P. T. Chandra at the Sind Punjab Hotel, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Prabhu Friends' Association, Baroda, a second social gathering of all the Prabhu young men will be held to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.) when Professor Manikrao and Mr. A. S. Pradhan will deliver lectures on "Physical Culture" and "Social Service" respectively in Marathi. Shrimant Shankarrao Krishna Dighe (Kathewad Diwanji) will preside.

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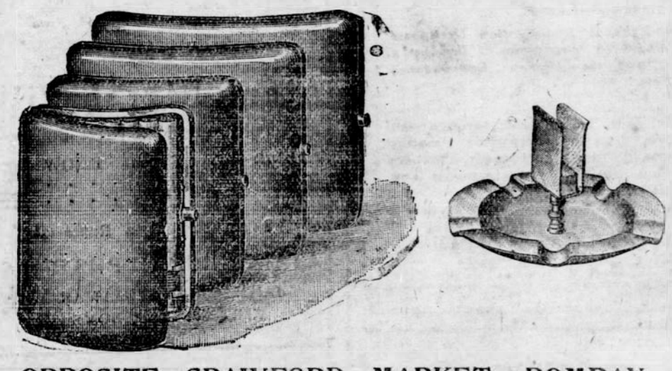

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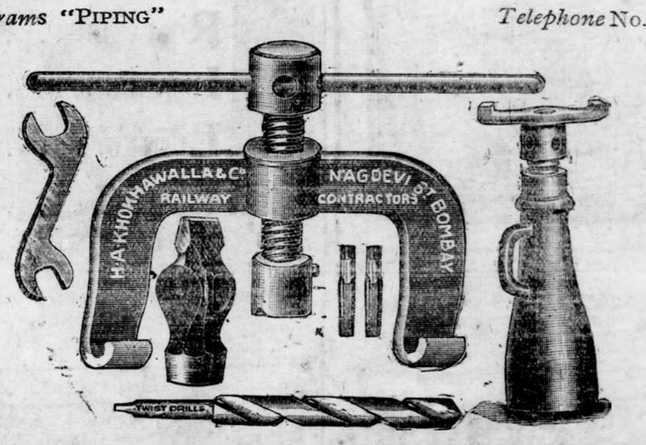

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Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce; Final Examination Certificate holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London); Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government; Author of 'Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes,' etc.

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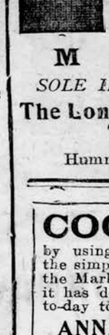

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Description of Exhibits at Textile Exposition, New York, U.S.A.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., Inc., New York, were represented by means of a large and comprehensive exhibit of the various types of dyes which are now regularly manufactured at both the Brooklyn and Buffalo plants, together with a display of some of the more important raw materials which are made use of in the fabrication of dye-stuffs and which are produced at the Marcus Hook works. They showed a series of about 130 large size product samples of dyestuffs actually made in America from American raw materials and intermediates. Interest was added to this product sample display by means of dyed fabrics of various kinds, including woven fabrics, hats, knitted goods, stockings, silk ribbons and shoddy, all dyed with colors produced by the National. This textile display showed the interest that American textile manufacturers and American dyers have manifested towards domestic produced colors and illustrated most forcefully that every shade required by the trade or demanded by fashion can be produced at will with American-made colors. A very interesting display consisted of a working unit of a colorist's laboratory. Skilled operators made comparative dyeings on cotton, wool, and other materials of American versus German dyes, which still further demonstrated the fact that American-made dyes are the equal in shade and strength of those types against which they were tested and which were formerly imported. A most important feature of the display was a series of dyeings of some fifty Nationals colors alongside of dyeings of the same class of colors of German manufacture. These dyeings of American and German colors of the same class have been subjected to the same practical tests of fulling, scouring and exposure to light and weather, and illustrated more fully perhaps than has at any time heretofore been attempted the exact status of dyes of American manufacture. This part of the exhibit was most carefully prepared and when studied by dyers, colorists and textile designers with the knowledge of their several research departments, it was recognised that the promises of the National are gradually being fulfilled and within a reasonable time National colors will form an adequate and comprehensive line suitable for every phase of textile coloring. (*Textile World Journal.*)

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